The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 51. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 13 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
17th May	Persia ..	8000	nia.	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
*31st ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000

*These vessels will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of thePort.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and information apply to

A. H. [illegible]
Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA....	1695	Thu. 15th May	9 a.m.	‡ C.M
LHASA ..2184	Fri. 6ith May.	* 6 a.m.	Direct.	
LINGA..2185	Mon. 19th May.	11 a.m.	†P.D.,C.M	

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 Tons, on Thursday, 15th May, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 8th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday 15th May.
‡ LINDULA ..	3358	,, 29th May.
* PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban
‡Calls at Mombasa Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lightning" 3,315 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of [illegible]

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOO[illegible]

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director

166

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRAND[illegible]

DRINK
VITTEL GRAND SOURCE.

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,
PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

NOTICES

LOST.

FROM 5, WODEHOUSE ROAD, on April 5th about 10 p.m. a white and tan long-haired TIBETAN TERRIER, foxy appearance and bushy tail. Answers to the name of JOU-JOU. Anyone returning the same to the owner at the above address will be rewarded.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL [illegible]ING of the Shareholders of the [illegible] be held at the Registered [illegible]Company, No. 3, Forbes [illegible]EDNESDAY, the 21st [illegible]Standard Time), [illegible]tioned [illegible] in [illegible]

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
CAN BE OBTAINED IN
POONA
FROM
Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Main Street, POONA

MATHERAN:
Mr. Shapoorji Nowrooji's Shop,
Opposite The Library

CALCUTTA:
[illegible]L. ADDY,
[illegible]'s Lane.

WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES (Hindoos preferred), having knowledge of Book-keeping and Commerce, especially seeds and wheat business. Apply Box No. 27 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 113

WANTED.—By a young and experienced Lawyer's clerk SITUATION as PRIVATE SECRETARY or MANAGER. Can manage estates and control establishments. Apply "F" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 122

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED guardians to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India Teacher, L. M. S. and M. B. Subjects. Annual Scholarship offered by Dr. S. K. Mullick, M. S., M.D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates.) Rs. 30 and 25 (Non-Matriculates). Apply to THE DEAN, 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. 81.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 650, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE ADVERTISING HAND CARTS. Apply Box No. 18, Bombay, 7th April, 1913. 50

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Part of comfortable FURNISHED FLAT from May 1st. Excellent position separate entrance with porch and drive. Suit married couple or bachelor. Apply Box No. 15, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

All the latest developments in typewriters are embodied in the L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER. Sole Agents:—G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd., Bombay.

In simplicity, durability, quality of material and exactness of construction the new model "L. C. SMITH" TYPEWRITER invites comparison. Write for descriptive literature.

ROOM to Let with Excellent Board. Near Majestic Hotel. E. L. & Ceiling fan. English family. Terms ... rate. Apply Box No. ... "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".

Meals supplied ... neighbourhood ... tiffin ... rate

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & Co.—*(Continued.)*

the Mortgagee, Bai Nandgavri, widow of Hiralal Dharmdas Sariya, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Sardar Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke, Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of May, 1913, sell by public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.):—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government lease hold land, bearing New Survey No. 7/3693., situate, lying, and being near Love Lane, Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing new Survey No. 8/3693 in the occupation of Gangaram Chawan, on or towards the North by the property bearing new Survey No. 4/3693, in the occupation of Meghji Moorji, on or towards the West by the property New Survey No. 6/3693, in the occupation of Bapuji Vitha and on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 17/3693, in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another, and which said piece of Government land is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6211, Street No. 2, and which said piece of land admeasures 677 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulji, Khambata and Thakoredas, Attorney for the Mortgagee, at their office, No. 7, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 13th May, 1913. 259

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalow, with furniture, known as "Jingu Lodge," at Khandala.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Hirjibhoy Dhunjishaw Anklesaria, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 18th May, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)), sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Khandala, the following very valuable bungalow with outhouses, etc.

The bungalow with furniture known as "Jingu Lodge," being Survey No. 27, situate at Khandala, in the Sub-Registration district of Mawal, District Poona, containing 9,000 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the East by footpath and beyond it by Government land, on the West by Public Road, on the North by foot-path and beyond it by Government land and on the South by bungalow belonging to Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban.

The bungalow consists of one big drawing and dining room, 4 bed rooms with bath rooms, large octagon verandah in front and back, and large compound with out-houses, kitchen, etc.

There is also a sweet spring water well in the compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Under...

N.B.—Private offers will... the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co.—*(Continued..)*

on the east partly by "Arnold Lodge" and partly by public Road, on the west by the property of Ebramkhan, on the north and south by public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES, AT SLATER ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagees and with the concurrence of the Mortgagor, Mr. Pandurang Vishnu Abhayanker, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on the days and at the times respectively hereunder specified, sell by public auction, on the premises the following properties in three lots.

Lot No. 1 to be sold at 5 p.m. on MONDAY the 9th day of June, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, being a portion of the land known as "Anjirwadi Land" admeasuring 360 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being near Grant Road on the East side of Tardeo Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 54-55, 104, 150-151, 307, 378, 385, 388 New Nos. 13,555, 13,654, 13,655, 13,829-13,891, 13,893, 13,895, Old Survey No. 201 to 207 and New Survey No. 7049 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward Nos. 3688 (7) 3688 (7 a a) Street Nos. 17-17 A A Slater and bounded on the East by a private passage on the West by a private passage 20 feet wide on the North by a passage 4½ feet wide of the superstructure wall above the plinth and then by property bearing lot No. 2 and on the South by the Slater Road.

Lot No. 2 to be sold at 5 p.m. on WED—NESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land admeasuring 325 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land known as Anjirwadi with the messuage tenement Chawl and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being near Grant Road on the East side of Tardeo Road, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land-Revenue along with other land under Nos. 54-55-104 150-151 307, 378, 385, 388 New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655-13829-13891 13893, 13895 Old Survey Nos. 201 to 207 and New Survey No. 7049 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 3688 B Street No. 17 B, at Slater Road and bounded on the East by a private passage about 20 feet wide on the North by the property of Nanabhai Rattanji Mehta on the West by the property comprised in Lot No. 3 and on the South by a private passage about 4½ f... wide and beyond that by the ... comprised in ... Lot No. ...

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR.

Beginning from To-night

6-30 & 10 o'clock Shows:

Exclusive Engagement
OF
Miss Georgie Corlass,
The Brightest Star on the Eastern Stage
AND
Mr. Harry Quiningborough
FROM THE
LONDON COLISEUM.

CURFEW MUST NOT
RING To-night:
THE OLD STORY
TOLD BY A NEW METHOD.

A Human Target: ... & Co.,

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST PLAY! LAST PLAY!
THE
Madras Dramatic Co.

(Under the Distinguished Patronage of Sir Balchandra Krishna, Kt., J. P., the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, J. P., and Mr. K. S. Ayer, B.A., J.P., F.S.A.A. (Lond.)

This famous Company will give their last performance on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at the Empire Theatre. The play selected is concerned with the spiriting of Sri Rama by Ravana's cousin, and Marute's rescue of his lord, after splendid fighting. Hanuman's devotion to the lord will be displayed in this play to the greatest advantage. The Hindu public of Bombay will get no further chances of seeing Hanuman personated on the stage.

ANJANEYA C. GOVINDSAMY,
112 Proprietor.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

LORD A. DOUGLAS FOUND GUILTY.

LIBELLOUS POST CARDS TO HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

RELEASE ON £500 BOND.

Lord Alfred Bruce Douglas was found guilty at the Old Bailey on April 25 of criminally libelling his father-in-law, Colonel Frederic Hambleton Custance. He was bound over in his own recognisances of £500 to keep the peace and to come up for judgment if called upon.

Mr. R. D. Muir, for the prosecution, said the first alleged libel was a telegram addressed to Colonel Custance, dated February 13. It ran:

There is no doubt that Olive was induced to sign settlement by fraudulent promise of consideration, which is now being withheld from her. I am seeing lawyer this afternoon. The whole matter will have to be fought out in the courts. From Alfred Douglas.

"Olive," said counsel, "was the accused's wife, and the daughter of Colonel Custance. The obvious innuendo was that Colonel Custance was guilty of a fraud on his own daughter in inducing her to sign the settlement. A postcard, dated February 14, to Colonel Custance, ran:

You induced your daughter to sign the settlement by undertaking to give her an annuity of £6000 a year. Now, because I insist on my natural right to have the custody of my own child, you revenge yourself on your daughter by depriving her of the money you agreed to give her. This, although you got £30,000 from the late Mrs. Custance, besides all Mrs. Jolliffe's money, which ought to have come to Olive.

There is no doubt whatever you are a despicable scoundrel and a throughly dishonest and dishonourable man. As you will not open my letters I am obliged to write a postcard. I hope, you will take action against me, and I will justify up to the hilt.

ALFRED DOUGLAS.

Mr. Muir also read a letter, dated February 13, addressed by the defendant to Sir Reginald Custance, a cousin of the prosecutor. In this the defendant made allegations against Colonel Custance with regard to his wife's property, and proceeded: "I put it to you that a man who behaves in such a way is a despicable scoundrel, a rogue, and a man without ... or honour."

... RIAGE."

to go to prison?—I don't know anything about that.

Counsel: You would not extend the same love of the grandson to the son-in-law?

The Recorder (Sir Forrest Faulton): Mr. Hayes!

Counsel: It was only a little pleasantry, my lord.

Addressing the jury, Mr. Hayes said that what Mr. Muir called a clandestine marriage with Colonel Custance's daughter he preferred to call a "love marriage." Colonel Custance soon forgave them and became perfectly friendly with them, and then a few years ago came "this wretched family quarrel." He would ask the jury to bring in a verdict of "Not guilty" to "such a ridiculous, stupid, and crazy prosecution as this is." The proper remedy in the case was civil proceedings, and not a criminal prosecution.

If Lord Alfred were to apologise in this case, said Mr. Hayes, his position would be so grotesque and humiliating that it would be almost as bad as apologising to one's mother-in-law. "If one were to apologise to one's mother-in-law it would be almost intolerable for the rest of one's life. And the colonel, with nothing on earth to do but to amuse himself among the pheasants and flowers and little fishes down in Norfolk, wishes to abstract a public apology from his son-in-law!"

Another remark by counsel was: "When a man marries an only child there is always some trouble."

Without leaving the box the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

Mr. Muir said Colonel Custance was a gentleman of the highest reputation among those who knew him.

Mr. Hayes said the defendant regretted having written the libels, because it had been a breach of the law. In respect for the court and the law the defendant would give an undertaking not to repeat the libels, which were written when he was in a state of worry and strain.

The Recorder said he was glad the defendant had not attempted to justify "these odious imputations" against his near relative.

MORAL TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.

MR. TREVELYAN POINTS SOME DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, ... mail week laid before a deputation ... difficulties in the way of ... system of moral educa... schools.

... was from the Moral ..., and a memorial ... G.P. Gooch, urged ... and conduct lessons ... weekly to every child ... secondary schools, ... the Board of ...

... hed to deal ... which were ... was that ... y, and if ... indirect... they ... d be ... civic ... this ... was ... the ... en ... al ...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the submontane districts of the Punjab and clear in other districts. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at Ambala. The minimum is in excess in the north-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0·10" of rain. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Local rain has fallen in Rajputsna. Ajmer records 0·72". Skies are clear in upper Sind and west Rajputana and lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is above the average in the area of rainfall. Night temperature is in isight defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average in north Gujarat and Central India west. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moaderately clouded. The air contains the usual mount of moisture. Temperature is fairly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is below the average at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—A few duststorms are recorded in Rajputana and the United Provinces but Ajmer is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. Very light showers have fallen in the extreme south during a thunderstorm and has become rough at Colombo. Skies have cleared in the Central Provinces but moderate cloud persists in Rajputana, Gujarat and in the north Punjab.

Some duststorms are likely in Rajputana and a few thundershowers may occur in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 12th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Since 1st. November to date	Variation. 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	.. 8	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	88·3	76·0	77	..	6·31	—4·93
Jask	92·	78·3	64	..	4·18	+0·11
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	97·5	87·6	55	..	5·50	+1·80
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107·3	88·5	46	..	1·11	—0·66
Rawalpindi	98·4	73·1	43	..	5·23	—0·61
Lahore	103·4	77·2	44	..	3·36	—0·62
airse	108·3	77·0	42	..	2·00	—0·09
Ambala	99·5	68·9	38	..	6·29	+0·19
Delhi	105·0	75·8	42	..	2·37	—0·98
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106·0	79·5	39	..	2·52	+0·54
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	107·0	82·5	24	..	2·03	+0·04
Cawnpore	107·7	75·4	46	0·10	4·93	+2·69
Allahabad	110·6	79·5	42	0·04	4·60	+2·26
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	113·1	73·5	47	..	0·44	—0·92
Karachi	89·0	81·0	83	..	1·27	—0·34
Ajmer	102·6	78·7	54	0·72	1·10	—0·51
Jaipur	101·2	81·1	36	..	0·47	—1·24
Kotah	106·6	85·1	29	..	0·56	—0·84
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97·0	76·0	64	..	0·00	—0·58
Dwarka	87·3	79·7	79	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval	85·6	78·8	77	..	0·63	—0·46
Rajkot	102·1	74·8	69	..	0·48	—0·07
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pera.	105·5	77·8	64	..	0·44	—0·29
Surat	93·9	79·1	70	..	3·58	+3·16
Ahmedabad	106·1	78·1	72	..	0·34	—0·11
Deesa	105·3	73·4	69	..	0·44	—0·10
Neemuch	101·9	80·0	63	..	0·76	—0·17
Indore	100·1	77·1	59	..	3·74	+2·70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	102·3	76·3	25	..	7·43	+4·43
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	107·1	77·9	39	..	3·94	+1·95
Khandwa	104·7	79·6	49	..	4·30	+2·95
Akola	105·7	79·5	39	..	1·65	—0·56
Amraoti	106·8	77·8	50	..	0·32	—2·08
Nagpur	105·1	80·3	26	..	1·22	—2·06
Chanda	109·5	80·6	24	..	6·24	+2·67
Raipur	106·7	83·6	38	..	3·50	+0·46
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91·3	80·8	65	..	3·62	+2·97
Ratnagiri	91·8	78·9	60	..	10·70	+9·86
Mormugao	92·0	81·2	68	..	3·25	+1·07
Karwar	89·7	81·0	71	..	3·24	+0·73
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103·9	72·6	48	..	5·07	+3·90
Ahmednagar	100·6	67·8	45	..	1·18	—0·61
Poona	97·0	69·8	65	..	3·44	+1·52
Sholapur	105·3	75·1	53	..	1·01	—1·29
Bijapur	101·7	72·6	51	..	2·39	+0·02
Belgaum	95·8	66·0	62	..	2·54	—1·94
Aurangabad	103·4	70·7	65	..	1·15	—0·64
Nizamabad (Indur)	108·9	79·2	70	..	3·34	+0·42
Hyderabad	105·8	82·7	31	..	1·90	—1·55
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91·8	81·6	73	..	6·10	+0·48
Calicut	89·0	76·6	61	..	7·88	—5·15
Cochin	92·7	78·7	70	..	5·91	—9·94
Colombo	86·5	78·5	81	0·15	55·20	+13·30
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	105·3	83·2	80	..	2·22	—5·49
Bellary	105·5	77·3	75	..	4·50	+0·59
Cuddapah	109·5	84·5	70	..	10·38	+4·75
Madras	105·5	85·0	52	..	11·99	—9·26
Bangalore	97·3	69·8	70	..	3·73	—3·21
Coimbatore	94·9	72·8	88	..	14·64	—6·25
Trichinopoly	105·1	81·8	52	..	6·57	—8·58
Negapatam	96·7	82·7	79	..	27·17	—3·60

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 12th May 1913 was 30·037 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph.

Coronation Cinematograph.

Lecture by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta of Karachi at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 2, Hornby Road, Fort, on "Objects of the Theosophical Society" 6-30 p.m. (L.T.)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14.

French Room, Lecture by Professor Louis Peltier on "Medicine through the Ages," Part I; 6-0 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 15.

High Court, Appellate Side, Special Sitting 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Balloting for the election of Deputy Chairman.

FRIDAY, MAY 16.

Meeting of the Bombay Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation 4-9 p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 11th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	inches	29·782
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	85·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	.. ..	77·5
Dew Point	.. ..	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	0·687
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	5·2
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	91·3
Minimum do. do.	.. ..	80·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight w, nw, w.		
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	miles	123

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.					
	May.	h.	m.			ft.	in.
Mon.	12	m	2	49		24	11
			4	5	a.	26	11
Tues.	13	m	3	59		24	5
			5	8	a	26	6
Wed.	14	m	5	20		24	4
			6	12	a	26	4
Fri.	16	m	8	11		25	10
			8	15	a	26	8
Satur.	17		0	4	a	27	10

1913		Low water.				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.					
	May	h.	m.			f.	in.
Mon.	12	m	8	44		16	10
			10	17	a	20	5
Tues.	13	m	9	49		17	11
			11	46	a	19	11
Wed.	14	m	11	13		18	9
		m	1	52		17	9
Fri.	16		2	2	a	19	1
Satur.	17	m	5	20		16	11
			6	10	a	18	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
12. (Mon.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 4 m.
13. (Tues.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 4 m.
14. (Wed.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5 m.
16. (Fri)	6h. 4m.	7h. 5 m.
17. (Sat.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6 m.
18. (Sun.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, April 28th, 11 h. 39·2 m. A. M.; New Moon, May 6th, 1 h, 54·3 m. P. M.; First quarter, 13th, 5 h. 15·0 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 20th 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m. A. M.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

LECTURE BEFORE THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the East India Association at the Cotton Hall, in mail week, Mr. Mark Major read a paper about Indian currency. He argued that the true civilised currency should be one of mere tokens of no intrinsic value to be issued by the State on the basis of food prices. The Government of India had in some degree converted its silver coins into silver tokens though not with the legitimate and beneficent purpose of maintaining the price of Indian food grains. It should now complete the work of reform by substituting paper currency, costing the State practically nothing, issued in such numbers which would ensure stability in food prices and thus give security to cultivators. In order to facilitate the saving of money and to ensure the safety of such savings, Mr. Major advocated the establishment of a national savings bank, paying no interest on deposits, with widespread branches against which these currency cheques could only be drawn. The Government could best put this currency into circulation for the economic advantage of the country by the construction of roads, railways, canals, irrigation, flood regulations, etc. In doing this they would give the people not alone the currency required by the economic needs (not desired) of the country but also public works of inestimable value without any cost whatever.

SIR G. PAISH'S VIEWS.

Sir George Paish, who was in the chair, said that with one remark in a very controversial lecture they would all agree, and that was that bewildering variations of an unstable currency were most undesirable. A great deal had been done in the last 45 years by many Governments to establish stable currency, and in India the adoption of the gold standard had been most beneficial in this respect. With her currency on the present basis, condemned by the lecturer, India was enjoying a prosperity altogether unexampled. India's imports of gold were so great that it was feared that the effect on a great many countries would be serious. We lent her money at rates of interest very little higher than those of our own first-class securities. But for British administration India would be paying not 3 or 2 per cent. but like China 6 or 7 per cent. The Home charges were sometimes represented as a serious tribute from India but they were nothing of the kind. The fact was that India had better value for her money than any other country.

Complaining of the public indifference to the subject of disinfection at the Royal Society of Arts Dr. David Immerville said 50 deaths took place at Bradford every year from anthrax alone, and this he described as a disgrace, especially in view of the fact that these could be prevented if proper precautions were taken.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 12.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day the Government Paper Market preserved a quiet tone. The opening rate was Rs. 96-3-0, and after slight fluctuations the Market closed at Rs. 96-3-0, for 30th May delivery. The business done was on a fairly moderate scale.

5 per cent Sanitary Bonds (short dated) changed hands at Rs. 112.

SHARES.

To-day being the settlement day the Share Market was closed; however a few transactions for cash were reported.

Bank of India Shares were placed at Rs. 65-12 and Rs. 66.

Tapti Valley Railway Shares changed hands at Rs. 595.

Gujrat Railway Shares kept in demand at Rs. 122.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

Accountant Generals Office Bombay, May 12.

April	1911	Rs. 19,13,35,000
,,	1912	Rs. 16,93,94,000
,,	1913	Rs. 25,93,66,000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The market for coal shares opened very strong, half yearly reports of Raneegunge and Bansra concerns creating good impression. Business was done in the former stocks and also in Barabani, Kuardi and Standard. There was nothing in either the jute or gunny markets owing to Whitsun holidays at Home.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 12.

The local cotton market was firm. Sellers for ready parcels of Broach are rather firm. Japanese shippers bought high grade Oomras as well as Broach. Local Mills bought moderately Oomras and Kathiawar descriptions. Shippers for Europe were quiet owing to Whitsuntide holidays in Liverpool.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	244	238	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Super Fine ..	256	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	248	241	..	Do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	247	240	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish ..	257	247	240	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	265	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee ..	282	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	278	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	275	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum Fair staple. ..	268	..	..	Do.
Do. do. ..	....	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra-Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	270	..	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple. ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	289	284	279	Do.
Do. ..	....	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	258	246	241	Do.
Saw Ginned. Dharwar. ..	....	..	291	Do.
Westerns, Churka. ..	....	..	282	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	....	..	288	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Compta ..	....	..	291	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapur ..	....	..	..	..

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C. I. E., V. D., COMMANDING.

BOMBAY, 13th MAY, 1913.

304. *Parade.*—The Machine Gun Class of "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 A.M. on Thursday the 15th instant.

305. *Command.*—The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D., having returned from leave resumed command of the Regiment.

306. *Leave.*—No. 2252. Corpl. G. Clarke, "A" Company, is granted leave of absence from 12th May to 12th June 1913.

A trial installation of the type of automatic telephone exchange in use in Munich is to be set up by the Post Office in England.

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthes—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,705
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	65¾
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-4
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	12¼
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67
Standard Bank Rs. 50.	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	do.		18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank of	Oct./Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ {12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£ {12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/o	87 XD
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	790
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	75
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	245
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	725XD
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	530XD
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	260XD
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,170
Chi ia ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	700XD
Ch oi Silk ..	..	20	435
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,450
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Cooria ..	April	40	710XD
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	112½XD
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	292½
David ..	May-Nov.	20	493¾
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	185
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485XD
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	145
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	507½XD
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,615XD
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	362½XD
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	90
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	500
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	147½
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,330
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	755
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,330XD
Madhowji Dharamsi.	June-Dec	75	1,445
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,130
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,170
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	280
New City of Bombay.	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065
Phœnix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	1488 XD
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	810X D
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,287½
Surat ..	Oct.	..	127½
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	287½
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,685XD
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 420
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton {C	..	Nil.	435
Vishnu Cotton {P	..	Nil.	625
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6¼	137
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	60/-	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs.60		4 o/o	78
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	134
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	595
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	127½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	132½
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	520
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	695
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	145
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	12
Samankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35
Badham Pile ..	..	7	98
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	50
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	617½
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. {P. O.	Feb.-Aug	..	173 196
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	3	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	R s. 2	910
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	40	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. {P.	Mar.-Sep.	30	251½
	Sep.-Oct.	5	285
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	6 %	28 XD
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Jun	20% 30H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour ..	Sep.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	30	300
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	30 1½	20
Indian Cotton Cotton Cotton

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Established 1906.

Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.
For full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co
27, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
ASIIATC PETROLEUM Co.
(INDIA), LTD.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150°	... 5 8 0
	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125°	... 4 7 0
Rising Sun Brand 125°	. 4 6 0
Ship Brand 125°	... ... 4 4 0
Bull Brand 125°	... ... 3 15 6
Swan Brand 125°	... ... 3 12 6

Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas ess than the above in each instance.
162

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample Tins of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, "Nestle" Nut Milk Chocolate on receipt of 4 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 3 anna stamp only.) Application to

" B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.
258

10-12 H. P. Belsize Cars.

NEW STOCK.

Four-seated Torpedo Bodies,
4 Cylinder,
Magneto Ignition,
Worm Drive.

Complete with Hood, Lamps, Windscreen and tools,

RS. 5,000.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, BOMBAY.
Branches: CALCUTTA & DELHI.
183.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
May 13th, 1913.

ANTI-JAP.

The anti-Japanese legislation initiated by California bid fair to generate much bad blood. It is clear that Japan is deeply incensed at the attempt of the California State Government to make it impossible for the Japanese to hold real property, and, in fact, to flourish within the State. The Californians evidently do not mean to be content with half-measures, and according to the latest telegrams, they are about to take steps to enforce a rigorous census of the immigrant Japanese, together with a systematic scrutiny of Japanese ownership of real property. Meanwhile, the diplomatic steam roller is at work. Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, has lodged the protest of the Mikado's Government against the Californian legislation. The only redeeming feature of the situation consists in the fact that both President Wilson and Mr. Bryan are sincerely on the side of Japan, and are exerting their good offices with a view to prevent any untoward developments from taking place. The position is an exceedingly difficult one, because it is complicated by racial and industrial jealousy. International treaty rights secured to the Japanese are in conflict with State rights which the Federal Government cannot ignore. The Californian legislation is a thoroughly bad business in itself, but it finds a certain measure of justification in the policy of the United States Government in witholding from the Japanese the rights of citizenship within the States. The main provisions of the Californian law may be briefly recounted. Broadly stated, the effect of the measure is to prevent foreigners at large from owning real property, although the law does not affect the rights of present owners or mortgagees. Foreigners who may in the future come into possession of land by inheritance, purchase or otherwise are only allowed to hold it for a year, or in the case of minors for one year after attaining majority. All land owned contrary to the law is to be put up to public auction, but the law is not to apply to foreigners who become naturalised within one year. The State Attorneys are responsible for the law being carried out, but in case of default, any citizen can appeal to the Court. Lastly, companies which have a majority of foreign shareholders are to be considered as foreign companies. The effect of this law will of course be to prevent the Japanese from owning land in California. The general provision against foreigners is a mere blind, for the Japanese and the Chinese are the only two foreign nationalities who are prevented from acquiring naturalisation rights, and accordingly it follows that it is the Japanese who are really aimed at. Some idea of the extent of the hardship that will be inflicted on the Japanese may be formed from the single fact that the Japanese in California own over 240,000 acres there. Over 50,000 Japanese own property rights of one kind or another and these rights will now be seriously endangered. The Californians adopted similar drastic measures to keep out the Chinese, and now it is the turn of the Japanese. But the question is whether the Japanese will consent to be treated in the same manner. The Mikado's Government has consistently protested against every previous attempt to enact legislation discriminating against the Japanese, and its protests have been successful. The curious feature of Californian efforts in their direction was that they were generally inspired by the laudable wish to acquire the support of Labour Unions whenever such support was necessary in the party interest. Meanwhile the Japanese managed to thrive and multiply, acquire landed property and industrial rights: so much so that, as Mr. Nakano, the President of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce says, the Californians are possessed with the conviction that the Japanese will ere long dominate the State. Whether that fear is well or ill-grounded, the effect of the present law will be to render the position of the Japanese in California absolutely untenable.

Outside purely official action, various endeavours are being made, and notably by the Panama Exposition Company, in the affairs of which the Japanese are largely interested, to bring about even a temporary solution of the trouble. Japanese opinion in Tokio, as represented by the powerful "Nichi Nichi," calls for strong action by the Mikado's Government with a view to find a fundamental solution of the long-standing problem in California. The "Nichi Nichi" says that the Japanese must fight the Americans on this question as resolutely as possible. The Tokio journal is in the habit of making Chauvinistic utterances which sound much and mean little. But after making every allowance for exaggeration natural in the circumstances, sufficient remains to show that the Japanese will not allow treaty rights secured to them to be paltered with and frittered away by a State legislature. Failing every effort to obtain a reasonable solution, the Tokio journal calls for retaliatory action on the part of the Japanese people and Government. It counsels the withdrawal of Japanese capital and co-operation in connection with the Panama Exhibition. It calls upon the Mikado's Government to draft a special law controlling American residents in Japan and it concludes:—

Some people may say this is not advisable in the interests of the future of America-Japanese relations, but the Americans, not the Japanese, must be held responsible for the results. At any rate so long as this question remains unsettled, the relations between the two nations, which have been improved through the exchange of lectures, will be again strained sooner or later.

It remains to be seen how far the joint efforts of the Federal and Japanese Governments will avail to save the situation.

FRANCO-GERMAN RIVALRY.

The precise value of the resolution of the Conference of French and German Socialists at Berne and the effect it may have on the course of events cannot be judged. But that 98 members of the French Chamber of Deputies and 33 members of the Reichstag should assemble in neutral territory and appeal to a neutral Government to take the initiative with a view to arriving at a Franco-German understanding for the restriction of armaments is an interesting sign of the times. Mr. Bryan's appeal for universal disarmament is perhaps a tall order, even for an American pacifist; but Mr. Churchill's naval holiday scheme is not outside the domain of practical politics. However these things may themselves work out there is a special reason why the appeal for a Franco-German understanding for the reduction of armaments should succeed. It is a notable fact in connection with the Conference of Socialists at Berne, that the proposer of the motion referred to is no other than Herr Liebknecht, who made the sensational revelations in the Reichstag of the malpractices of the Krupps and Creusots and armament makers of all sorts. The charges made by Herr Liebknecht were of the most specific character. The charge of bribing War Office officials for the betrayal of secrets of new construction is not the most serious of these charges. One of the two remaining charges relates to the action of a German ammunition manufacturing firm who, it is alleged, sometime ago gave instructions for the publication, "if possible, in one of the most widely read French newspapers," of a statement calculated to increase the war scare. The statement in question purported to announce that the French Government was about to double its armaments. The national effect of such a statement would be to compel Germany to undertake similar armament equipment, and so benefit the particular German firm which was manipulating "news" for its own benefit! Another charge definitely referred to the action of a number of firms engaged in manufacturing fittings for battleships and which was stated to have formed a profit sharing ring. The modus operandi here was that each firm tendering for Government work added 10 per cent. to the price, and divided the extra price obtained among themselves. That is to say, the German Government was compelled to pay a higher price for its battleship's fittings for the benefit of an artificial monopoly! The revelations also implicated German firms which worked in complicity with firms, backed by French money and with French directors, for the promotion of international armaments and the advancement of their own prosperity. These are ugly allegations, and Frenchmen and Germans may well ask each other to be delivered from these international schemers who contrive to create factitious scares with a view to obtain inflated profits in their private business!

THE INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICES.

"The New Statesman," which combines with the best traditions of English weekly journals a new critical spirit, which is above the ties of party, class or creed, devotes an admirable leading article to the work of the Public Services Commission. Our contemporary tersely sets forth the contentions on the European and Indian sides. According to the European witnesses, the Civil Service is a *corps d' elite* of governing men.

"It stands for the British character: it embodies the British genius for command. That genius is, according to this theory, a matter of race and tradition, and necessarily also of colour. Any European has more of it than any Asiatic, and if the truth must be told, no other European has more of it than the Englishman."

Per contra, the Indian witnesses urge with equal emphasis and unanimity that "the governing faculty has nothing to do with race or colour," and that it is all a mere matter of "training and opportunity." "The New Statesman" is naturally disinclined at the present stage of the inquiry to arrive at anything like common ground between these diametrically opposite views, but it shrewdly remarks that the English official in India is in a position of extraordinary privilege and cherishes the conviction that through him alone can the structure of public order be maintained. Our contemporary goes on to remark:—

So far it is clear, the reactionary elements in the Service have had almost unrestricted play. Everyone knows that there are civilians in India quite genuinely prepared to welcome changes in the Executive. Why is it that few or none of these have been allowed to come forward?

The answer to that question can only come from the heirarchs of the Service.

MR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

A note in the "Times of India" yesterday serves to illustrate the existing ignorance of some of the most vital facts that influence contemporary thought in India, and the arbitrary use that can be made of that ignorance, so as to convey the most misleading impressions. The paragraph in question relates to the enthusiasm with which Mr. Rabindranath Tagore has been received by cultured Englishmen and Englishwomen. That that enthusiasm does honour to English literary thought goes without saying. "It is a striking phenomenon," says the "Times of India," "and we hope that Bengal is appreciative of the honour this prophet is receiving outside his own country." Our contemporary is grossly in error in assuming, as it does, that Mr. Tagore is a prophet without honour in his own country. Only on Sunday a Bengali correspondent writing to us on the subject, before the comment of "The Times of India" had appeared, said:—

Rabindra Nath Tagore, familiarly known among us as "Rabi Thakur," is the idol of every boy and girl in Bengal. His songs are sung in every Bengali home, learned or unlettered. I may mention I have a little two-year old daughter who lisps quite nicely the first few lines of Tagore's "Sonar Bangla" (Golden Bengal). It is very pleasant to read Mr. Montagu's glowing testimonial of Mr. Tagore "as a teacher of beauty, love, religion and patriotism." Time was when some of the officials of the Bengal C. I. D. did not exactly hold this view, and Mr. Tagore, and particularly his school at Bolepur, were subjected to a good deal of petty and annoying espionage. Now an Under-Secretary of States is proud to do him honour!

So much for Mr. Tagore not being a prophet in Bengal! "The Times of India" next asks: "Is there, however, a like enthusiasm for Mr. Rabindranath Tagore's poetry in India?" Our contemporary says: "The question would be hard to answer." On the other hand, it is the easiest question to answer, if by the question is meant whether Gujerathis and Tamils or Sikhs or Burmans are "enthusiastic" about Bengali poetry! The more important thing is, not how a literary coterie in London is affected by this eminent Bengali poet's songs, but how the class the "Times of India" represents in this country ordinarily treats men like Mr. Tagore and his class, and how extraordinarily ignorant they are of and indifferent to the intellectual side of contemporary Indian life.

DAY BY DAY.

Apropos of the Reuter message that 15,000 Japanese, the advance guard of a numerous army of settlers, have landed in Brazil, it is instructive to note that there are at present three Japanese to one American in Hawai, and that in Peru the proportion of Japanese to the other inhabitants is very large. There are also large colonies of Japanese in Australia, the Philippines, San Francisco and Vancouver. Japan can no longer feed herself, and the policy of encouraging her citizens to emigrate is forced on her by the vital necessity to expand and find outlets for her surplus population. The great valley, stretching up from the Gulf of Pichili and the Gulf of Liao-tung for hundreds of miles will, no doubt, in course of time develop into a grain-growing territory equal to the feeding of all Japan, but this may take a good many years yet.

The annexation of Korea and the life-and-death struggle which Japan waged against Russia for the possession of Manchuria, were, it will be remembered, the direct outcome of the policy thus forced on her to expand or to go to the wall. It is interesting to note, by the way, in this connection that the United States, has a population of about 28 persons per square mile, Japan a population of 317 to the square mile, while Europe, with an area in square miles not much larger that the United States has a population of 390 millions, or a density of 101 to the square mile.

The notification issued by the Bombay Central Telegraph Office that telegrams to Calcutta are liable to serious delay, owing to interruptions of all wires between Calcutta and Asansol, is explained by the telegram describing the series of storms by which the Eastern metropolis has been visited. The Nor' Wester is one of the luxuries of the hot weather in Calcutta. They seldom occur at intervals of less than a week and do not often last more than about half-an-hour. They come usually as delicious refreshers just as the heat is becoming intolerable, the temperature drops from ten to twenty degrees and everybody feels considerable relief. In this instance, however, Calcutta has had three of them one after the other, and they have apparently been too violent to be regarded merely as refreshers!

Mr. Laden La, Deputy-Superintendent of Police, Bengal, who with his son has accompanied the party of Tibetan students, which has just arrived in England, is not, as most of the papers assume, a Tibetan. Mr. Laden La is a Sikkimese, who was educated in Bengal, and entered the Bengal Police Service some years ago. He was Deputy-Superintendent in Darjeeling when the Dalai Lama first arrived there three years ago, after his flight from Lhassa, and, owing to his knowledge both of English and Tibetan, was specially attached to the Dalai Lama's suite. In fact His Holiness may be said to have been chiefly under Mr. Laden La's protection throughout his stay in Darjeeling and during his visit to Calcutta. It is on account of the confidence which the Dalai Lama has in Mr. Laden La that he was invited to accompany this party of Tibetan students to England and to take his son with him.

Apropos of the theft of Rs. 240 from his room reported to the police by Mr. Farmer, a pilot residing in Colaba, we hear that there has been recently an epidemic of important thefts of this description in this part of the town. The police attribute the thefts to a gang of ex-servants who effect their plans by walking boldly into bungalows at opportune times, seizing any available bag, filling it with what valuables they can lay thier hands on and walking out again unobtrusively as if they were servants in the execution of their duty. The success of the thieves shows that they must have a thorough knowledge of their victims' bungalows and movements, and, up to the present, the police have no clue as to who are the offenders. It will be remembered that about a year ago a Mekrani lost his life in a struggle with a European gentleman who found the former in his bedroom with intent to steal. This Mekrani, who was a domestic servant, had an extremely bad record and used the same methods of committing thefts as have been noticed recently.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

EXPORTS ANALYSED.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

Coming to the exports of raw and partly manufactured materials, the most important staple commodity which shows the largest growth is raw jute which is the monopoly product of Bengal. Practically India may be said to be the monopolist of the world in this respect. Below are the statistics of quantity and value for the triennial period.

JUTE EXPORTS.

	Quantity in lakhs	Value in crore Rs.
1910-11	Tons 6.36	15.49
1911-12	,, 8.10	22.56
1912-13	,, 8.76	27.05

It will be seen that the increase in quantity was 2.40 crore tons equivalent to 37.73 per cent., while that in value was 11.56 crore rupees equivalent to 74 62 per cent. The actual rate per ton of raw jute in 1910-11 was Rs. 243, while it had risen to Rs. 309 in the year under review. Is it a wonder that the jute merchants in Calcutta have been reaping a rich harvest these three years past? It should be noted that the United Kingdom was the largest customer for Indian jute. We may as well exhibit the countries to which the stuff was largely exported:

	1912-13. crores Rs.
United Kingdom	11.02
Germany	5.73
France	2.77
United States	2.84
Italy	1.38
Austria Hungary	1.65

The other raw staple commodity which showed considerable growth was hides. Here are the statistics:—

HIDE EXPORTS.

	In Lakhs cwts.	In crores Rs.
1910-11	8.52	5.40
1911-12	9.45	5.98
1912-13	12.09	8.06

The quantity, compared with 1910-11, increased by 4.17 lakh cwts equal to 49 per cent. and the value 2.666 crores equal to 49.46 per cent. The wholesale export price recorded came in 1910-11 to 63 rupees per cwt. and in 1912-13 to 66 rupees per cwt. The largest quantity was exported to the countries below named:—

	1912-13. Crores Rs.
Germany	2.68
United States	1.46
Austria Hungary	1.18
Italy	1.01

The United Kingdom only absorbed hides of the value of 45 lakhs of rupees. The other considerable increase was in ground nuts which is a growing valuable agricultural product for export. The nuts almost wholly go to France. The increase equalled 98.71 lakhs in two years which is indeed phenomenal. It must be observed that the Agricultural Department of the Imperial Government has in recent years striven most laborously to improve the quality of the nuts by largely distributing foreign seed.

Against, however, the great increase in the exports of raw jute, we have to record a considerable diminution of the exports of raw cotton which is the premier trade of our own Presidency. The total exports of the raw material during the three years was as under:—

COTTON EXPORTS.

	In lakhs of cwts.	In crores of Rs.
1910-11	86.86	36.06
1911-12	73.28	29.55
1912-13	72.56	27.86

Here there is both a serious decline in quantity as well as in value. The former declined in two years by 14.30 lakh cwts. or nearly one sixth of the exports of 1910-11; while the latter diminished by 8.20 crore rupees, equivalent to a shrinkage of 22.73 per cent. This fall is to be entirely attributed to the diminished off takes by all the principal countries of the continent which are our customers. This will be readily seen from the following contrasted table:—

	Lakh cwts. 1910-11	1912-13
Germany	13.92	9.36
Belgium	10.95	8.44
Italy	11.09	5.71
Austria Hungary	6.81	3.96

Even the United Kingdom whose absorption of Indian cotton is now considerably less than what it was ten years ago and more, reduced its exports from 5.67 lakh to 3.03 lakh cwts.! The only country which largely increased its imports of Indian cotton was Japan which absorbed the material as follows:—

1910-11 Lakh cwts. 23.52 12.33 crore Rs.
1912-13 ,, ,, 34.92 14.10 ,,

Had Japan been also a customer of the diminished quantity, our exports of cotton would have shewn a greater diminution. It is curious that while Indian exports declined so seriously as just pointed out above we have had imports of American cotton of over crores of rupees in 1912-13. If

total export trade of Bombay, as recorded for the year under review, was only 55.78 crores against 59.77 crores in 1910-11, say a diminution of nearly 4 crores, it is certainly accounted for by this tremendous decline in the staple commodity. Of course there were better exports in other commodities which have partially broken the stroke of the heavy fall. While Bombay has thus received a material check Bengal has gained a tremendous stimulus by its exports of both raw and manufactured jute. Thus provinces have also their ups and downs of trade despite good agricultural years all round. The diminution of Continental imports of Indian cotton must be ascribed chiefly to the record cotton crops of the year under review and that of the one preceding it. The cummulative effect of two consecutive bumper years of American cotton have proved singularly unfortunate for the Bombay Presidency. It is not surprising if cotton seeds, pari passu, have shown a decline of fully 1.26 crore rupees. Rape and til seeds also between them contributed a fall of 2 crores.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Coming to manufactured products, of course, it goes without saying that opium should have shewn a decline of 1.54 crores rupees. But we need not shed any tears over this murderous merchandise which has for well nigh a century emasculated and demoralised the Heathen Chinese, now so widely awakened to the enormity of the evil of this trade. It is indeed a material sign of the progress of civilization at the opening of the Twentieth Century that opium has almost ceased to be a merchantible commodity in China while the national government has been emancipated from the corruption and oppression of the Manchus. We rejoice at her double emancipation which is indeed a good augury for the prosperity of the Republic. At the same time it is saddening to think that the British Indian Government should still cling to the cultivation of opium in this country in order to derive an immoral benefit from its sale. It was time that those noble souls, who fought so hard for half a century past to abolish this iniquitous and demoralising opium traffic with China, should buckle their armour once more and fight like stalwart Davids till they have laid low the Goliaths of the opium trade interest among the bureaucracy. A strong agitation in the House of Commons ought to be carried on to bring this cultivation to an end. The Congress could do no better practical work for the country than agitate for this object. If Japan even has proscribed opium cultivation and passed draconic laws for regulating the drug for purely medicinal purposes, it is high time the British Government blotted out this great slur on its civilisation by prohibiting opium cultivation in this country. It is a shame and a discredit. If the Indian Government has sacrificed 3½ millions sterling already, it can easily sacrifice the revenue of a million sterling still derived from what is euphemeously called "Excise Opium."

TRADE IN TEXTILES.

Lastly, it is satisfactory to find that the trade in textiles, specially in India yarn and piece goods has fairly increased, while that in jute manufactures, namely, gunny cloth and gunny bags has taken strides by leaps and bounds, showing in two years an increase of nearly 6 crores. And here we end the parable of India's foreign trade for the last official year, though we may occasionally take up the thread of the narrative from the economic and the politico-economic point of view, not forgetting the problem of the large imports of gold which seems needlessly to exercise the ignorant sciolists in and out of the Press generally who airily talk about India's "growing" prosperity among the masses, especially the Punjab agriculturists who are trotted out as the largest buyers of the yellow metal and all the golden romance on the subject.

A further appeal has been issued to the many admirers in India of the heroic defender of Ladysmith, by the Honorary Secretaries of the movement for the erection of a national memorial statue to the late Field-Marshal Sir George White. The Secretaries announce that the subscriptions received by them in London, including donations from India, amount to about £2,700, but they declare that much more than this sum is required and have therefore issued the appeal. Messrs. King, King and Co., and King, Hamilton and Co., are acting as bankers for the fund in this country.

Sanction has been accorded to a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway Administration for a line of railway on the 5ft. 6 inches gauge from Bavnage on the Lalgola Branch of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Sanhpur and on to the Eastern Bank of the Hooghly, if necessary, a distance of about 10 miles.

THE ALLIES AND TURKEY.

INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

POWERS AGREE WITH RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11.

The Allies demand an indemnity of sixty millions sterling. It is believed that all the Powers now agree with the Russian view in favour of some indemnity, which, however, will be a small one.

ATHENS, May 12.

The Allies' reply to the Powers' latest Note will be presented to-morrow.

The Allies agree to cease hostilities and to send peace delegates to London. They regret, however, that the Powers have not taken into consideration the reservations of the Allies which touch on questions of vital interest to them.

FIGHTING BETWEEN GREEKS AND BULGARIANS.

SALONIKA, May 12.

The fighting between Greeks and Bulgarians on the line between Angheia and Leftera ceased on Saturday by mutual consent. The Greeks lost sixty soldiers killed and wounded. It is believed that the Bulgarian losses were greater, they losing, in addition, many prisoners.

BULGARIAN TROOP TRAIN DISASTER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 12.

A message to the "Times" from Salonika states that two Bulgarian troop trains collided on Saturday night between Drama and Buk. It is estimated that a hundred were killed and three hundred others injured.

MEN SUFFRAGISTS IN HYDE PARK.

ROUGHLY HANDLED BY THE MOB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

A meeting in Hyde Park yesterday organised by male suffragists was broken up by a mob, who, thrusting the police aside, overturned the cart which served the speakers as a platform. The police rescued the speakers with difficulty after they had been roughly handled.

MR. DILLON'S WINDOWS.

DUBLIN, May 12.

A number of suffragettes surrounded Mr. Dillon, M.P., in the street here on Saturday. He told them he would vote against them every time.

Early yesterday morning, the windows of his house were bombarded with stones.

No arrests were made.

PORTUGUESE CRUISERS MISHAP.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE SUSTAINED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

HONGKONG, May 12.

The Portuguese cruiser Adam Astor struck a rock near Dumbell island this morning. The vessel sent urgent wireless messages for assistance.

H. M. destroyer Otter, with two tugs and the Portuguese gunboat Patria, have gone to her assistance.

LONDON, May 12.

H. M. destroyer "Otter" has returned from Dumbell Island and reports that the Portuguese Cruiser "Adam Astor" has suffered extensive damage. The crew and stores have been transferred to the cruiser "Patria."

It is hoped that further salvage will be effected.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S ADVENTURE

INFRINGES BRITISH REGULATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 12.

The French aviator, Brindejong, arrived at Hendon yesterday from Bremen. He was not molested. He had infringed, apparently unwittingly, almost all the regulations recently framed by Mr. McKenna in connection with foreign aircraft landing in Britain.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

The death is announced of Mr. Patrick Meehan, M.P.

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE

KING ALFONSO'S OFFER.

FEELING IN SPAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

King Alfonso returned to Madrid from Paris to-day. His Majesty received a notable ovation.

Both the Paris and Madrid Press tend to take up the suggestion that Spain enter the Triple Entente.

The "Gaulois" quotes its Madrid correspondent as saying that King Alfonso made a definite offer to M. Poincare, the French President. The message adds "It is decided that Spain will enter the Triple Entente."

The Spanish newspaper "Imparcial" says, however, that while admitting that public feeling is favourable to an Alliance the Alliance belongs to the future which is still not clear.

JAPANESE IN BRAZIL.

ADVANCE GUARD OF LABOURERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 11.

Fifteen hundred Japanese labourers have landed at Santos. They are the advance guard sent by a new Japanese company, with a capital of a million yen, which has been organised to settle 20,000 Japanese labourers in the Iguape Valley, Sao Paolo, for cultivation of rice, tea and silk on a large scale.

BERNE SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

RESTRICTION OF ARMAMENTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 11.

A conference of French and German Socialists, which is meeting at Berne, and is attended by 98 Members of the French Chamber and 33 Members of the Reichstag, has adopted a proposal of Herr Liebknecht, appealing to the Swiss Government to take the initiative with a view to arriving at a Franco-German understanding for the restriction of armaments.

SIMLA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

WINNERS OF VICEROY'S CUP AND MEDALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 12.

The silver cup and medals presented by H. E. the Viceroy for competion among the non-railway volunteer corps in India has been won by the Simla Volunteer Corps in the Simla Volunteer Rifles, of which His Excellency is the Honorary Colonel. The much coveted trophy was secured by the marksmen of E. Company, commanded by Major J. Coates. The company, which is composed entirely of civilians, some of whom are veteran rifleshots, has an excellent shooting record and is to be congratulated on its present success.

The winning team was composed as follows:—Sergeant E. H. Thoy, Sergeant W. P. F. Robinson, Sergeant P. P. Hypher, Sergeant W. Daniel, Volunteer E. A. Rundlett.

A. Company of the corps which is commanded by Captain H. Vaughan Rees was next in order of merit with a small margin of four points in the competition for the medals offered by the Simla Volunteer Rifles for competition.

Among the marksmen of the corps Sergeant A. Lawrence, "C" Company, won the gold medal. Sergeant P. P. Hypher "E" Company the silver medal and volunteer C. J. Arbery, "H" Company, the bronze medal.

FIRE IN A GIRLS' SCHOOL.

EXPLOSION OF PETROL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, May 12.

A serious fire broke out at the La Martiniere Girls' School on Saturday night. A school-bearer walked into the gas plant room with a naked light in his hand, where forty gallons of petrol were stored, and as a result there was an explosion. The room was soon on fire, the whole gas plant being burnt down. In ten minutes the fire brigade was on the spot and, although the fire lasted two hours, the timely appearance of the fire brigade prevented the flames from spreading. The bearer was the only person injured.

THE FINANCE COMMISSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 12.

The text of the Royal warrant appointing the finance commission has been received by the last mail and published in India. It is not yet known whether the commission will visit India, which is considered unlik[illegible]

TERRIBLE TYPHOON

MANY WRECKS IN MANILA

FIFTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 12.

The most disastrous typhoon that has occurred for years in Manila has caused many wrecks. Fifty-eight lives also are known to have been lost.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO NAVAL DEFENCE.

PUNJAB CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, May 12.

At the last meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce the committee heartily supported the Madras Chamber's resolution on India and naval defence and agreed with the Madras Chamber that a contribution out of Indian revenues should be ear marked for India's needs without detailing the exact manner of expenditure or interfering with Admiralty control.

SIMLA GYMKHANA.

FIXTURES POSTPONED THROUGH RAIN.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 12.

The second Gymkhana of the season came off this evening in cloudy weather, and after the third event it began to rain and hail, and further fixtures were abandoned.

The following are the results:—(1) Ganges Plate won by Captain Brace; (2) Musical ride won by Miss Davies. The third event was won by Major and Mrs. Price.

CALCUTTA FLOODED.

TORRENTIAL DOWNPOUR OF RAIN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Yesterday for the third day in succession Calcutta was visited by a violent nor'-wester. The downpour was torrential with a heavy gale lasting over two hours. The whole of Calcutta was flooded; the streets were under water till ten at night and the tram service was suspended for over three hours.

CALCUTTA CHINESE RIOT SEQUEL

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 12.

At the High Court, this afternoon, before Justice Imam and Chapman, an application for bill was made on behalf of Chinkun Chong and another Chinaman, who are being prosecuted in the Calcutta Police Court for assault and robbery.

This is one of the cases which arose out of the dispute between Chinese residents in Calcutta representing the Imperialists and the Republicans. The complainant is a shoemaker, and it is alleged, while he was coming from the market the accused assaulted and robbed him of Rs. 9. Their Lordships issued bail.

HEALTH OF KARACHI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, May 12.

During the last quarter of the current year the public health of the city of Karachi has been exceptionally good as far as plague is concerned. There were only 35 cases with 21 deaths during this quarter, whereas in the corresponding quarter of the previous year 547 cases and 475 deaths were reported. Since the outbreak of plague in Karachi for the last 17 years it is only in this year's first quarter that no small a numberas 21 deaths from plague has been recorded.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 12.

Rain occurred in Lower Burma, North East India and the United Provinces. A few scattered falls are reported from other parts of the country, the chief falls being Barisal two inches, Calcutta three inches, Burdwan, one and half inches, Berhampore one inch and Ajmer three-quarters of an inch.

Conditions remain favourable for further thounderstorms in North-West India. The weather is unsettled over the Bay.

Forecast:—Rain is likely to continue in Burma and decrease in the United Provinces and North East India.

SHIPS WITH WIRELESS IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 12.

There are at present about fifteen ships with wireless installations in the Hooghly. This is almost a record as compared with the number during the same periods of past years. The first ship to introduce wireless into Calcutta was the Birkenfels, which visited Calcutta in the month of January, 1911.

MIXED M[illegible]

BOMBAY "[illegible] CELEBRE.

"TIMES" SUGGESTS "REMEDIES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The "Times" to-day publishes a special article from its Bombay correspondent warning English girls against the dangers of mixed marriages with non-Christians in India, which danger has been notably illustrated by the case of the Bombay Parsi, Nusserwanji Pestonji Wadia, in which his English wife sued for restitution of conjugal rights.

The "Times", in an article on the subject of this case, says it is not surprising that the decision in this case evoked indignation in India. The journal says that if this decision is submitted to and upheld by the Judicial Committee something must be done to end a scandal which is certain to be repeated. "We cannot hope for a unification of the many different systems of marriage law in India and the Colonies, but surely remedies can be found which will punish and defeat a flagrant wrong without offending racial prejudices and religious convictions."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 12.

Captain H. C. Strong, 45th Sikhs, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Lieut.-Col. Hendry, Commandant, 81st Pioneers, is granted an extension of tenure to the 11th November 1914.

Lieut.-Col. Rimington is appointed as Commanding Royal Engineer in the Military Works Services.

Major Farmar, No. 59th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 104 Heavy Battery at Campbellpore.

Major Kirkpatrick, No. 101 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to No. 59 Company at Rurki.

Major Bushe, No. 77 Coy., Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden, is transferred to No. 101 Coy., Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta.

Major Elderton, 108th Infantry, is appointed 2nd in Command of that Regiment.

Col. Caruana is appointed Judge Advocate General in India, Major Brownlow as Deputy Judge Advocate General, Southern Army, and Major Nicholas, 95th Infantry, as Assistant Judge Advocate General, Army Headquarters.

OUDH JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 12.

A press communique states:—The Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the following "arrangements in the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, during the absence, on deputation and on leave, of Mr. T. C. Piggott, Judicial Commissioner.:—

(1) Mr. B. Lindsay, I.C.S., First Additional Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner.

(2) Rai Kanhaiya Lal Bahadur, Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as First Additional Judicial Commissioner.

(3) Mr. A. Sabonadiere, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, 2nd grade (officiating 1st grade), to officiate as second Additional Judicial Commissioner.

Rai Kanhaiya Lal Bahadur will proceed on leave on Mr. Piggott's return, and Mr. Sabonadiere will continue to act as 2nd Additional Judicial Commissioner.

PRESIDENT OF DELHI NOTIFIED AREA.

(From our Correspondent.)

It has been settled that Mr. Briscoe, the president of the notified area committee of Delhi, will proceed home on a year's leave and the question of a successor is under consideration.

The services of Mr. Briscoe will be replaced at the disposal of the Government of Behar and Orissa.

PATNA UNIVERSITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

It is expected that both the Maharaja of Durbhanga and Mr. Robert Nathan, C.S., will make a short stay at Simla, and they will confer with the Government of India on the proposed university for the new province.

KEEPING OF DELHI ACCOUNTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 12.

Mr. Gauntlett, comptroller and auditor general, is expected here and steps will be taken to finally settle the forms in which the Delhi accounts will be kept and published. This question will be settled before Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson leaves India.

[illegible]BLINGHAM [illegible]CLUB.

[illegible]THE POLO [illegible]RITY.

PRO[illegible]ANGES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LON[illegible]y 12.

As a result of the [illegible]ations which a deputation from [illegible] affiliated to the County Polo [illegible]tion has made to the Hurlingham [illegible]on the subjects of the formatio[illegible]f a National Association and fu[illegible] legislation, the Hurlingham Cl[illegible] Committee announces that it is prepared to make alterations in the Club rules providing for an increased representation of the County Association, of Ireland, of the Army and of India, also providing for an increased representation from the Dominions and the Crown Colonies, if desired. "Finally the rescission of the rule which requires members of the Hurlingham Polo Committee to belong to the Hurlingham Clubs. All outside members of the Committee will receive free temporary membership."

The Hurlingham Committee adds: "Having enquired as closely as time permitted regarding the feeling of the polo world, we feel sure that the County Association will agree, as the representatives of the Army, of India and of Ireland have generally agreed, that the above alterations will fulfil all requirements."

Replying to the deputation, the Committee contended that the demand for a National Association was not generally supported in the polo world. The Hurlingham Club was established in the same position with regard to polo as the Marylebone Club was in regard to cricket, and polo players here and in other countries were similarly satisfied with the Hurlingham Club as the polo authority. The Club was not prepared to surrender that authority any body or association, though it would gladly offer to make the above concessions, welcome the affiliation of other clubs, and consider any further concessions which polo players might propose for the good of the game and for its harmonious management.

BANK OF BURMA.

PROPOSED NEW LIQUIDATOR.

In connection with the Bank of Burma proceedings that are still going on in the Chief Court of Lower Burma, the Bombay Committee of the creditors and share-holders of the Bank resolved to propose another name for the post of a liquidator. After a very lengthy correspondence, an affidavit has been forwarded from Bombay suggesting the name of Mr. Shapurji B. Billimoria, Public Accountant and Auditor, and stating that Mr. Billimoria would take over charge of his office on July 1. Nothing has been heard from Rangoon since the despatch of the affidavit to that City.

THE COCAINE HABIT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hubbard charged James Phillips, a Eurasian, Manjuli Ganpat, a Hindu woman, and Lalji Mowji, a Guzerati Hindu, with being in possession of small quantities of cocaine. All the accused pleaded guilty. The first and the third accused were fined Rs. 10 each, while the second accused, who had a previous conviction, was fined Rs. 30.

A COOK'S LOVE FOR LIQUOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Olivera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Butterfield charged a Goanese cook named John Pereira with importing two bottles of 'kaju' liquor from Goa without a license.

It was said that while the accused was trying to pass out of the Mody Bunder Gate with the bottles of liquor, he was arrested by a Customs peon.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

ALL INDIA SANITARY CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 12.

It has been practically settled that the all India Sanitary Conference will meet at Lucknow during February. Details are still unsettled.

TELEGRAPHS INTERRUPTED.

The Bombay Central Telegraph Office notifies that owing to interruption of all wires between Calcutta and Assansol, traffic to and from Calcutta is liable to serious delay.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

TENSION OVER ALIENS BILL.

MR. BRYAN'S APPEAL TO CALIFORNIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Mr. Bryan, in a long message to the Governor of California requesting him to withhold his signature to the Land Ownership Bill, says: "If you do so President Wilson will be willing to co-operate with you in a systematic effort to discover and correct any evils existing in connection with land ownership by aliens."

A message to the "Morning Post" from Washington says that as the result of the conference between Mr. Bryan and Viscount Chinda yesterday the Government has resolved to make a final appeal to Governor Johnson not to sign the Bill though there is little hope of his acceding. The Government in the last twenty-four hours has realised the strain put on diplomatic relations with Japan by the Bill. In consequence of Viscount Chinda's vigorous protest, men prominent in the administration have admitted to the "Morning Post" correspondent that the situation is serious, though there is no danger of diplomatic relations being broken off, at least at present.

YOUNG WIFE BRUTALLY CHARRED.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A most sensational case has been instituted in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Krishnagar by Srimati Sachindra Bala Devi, of Hatishla in the district of Nadia, against her husband, mother-in-law, co-wife and husband's sister for causing grievous injuries on her neck and the lower part of her face, says the "Bengalee."

The statement of the complainant is to the following effect. One Saroda Prosad Mukherjee, a young man of 25, belonging to the respectable Mukherji family of Gouri, lives here with his mother, sister and two wives, the complainant being the younger. He used to treat his second wife so brutally and his mother was so anxious to find faults with her daughter-in-law that the young lady was at last in great distress. One day while lighting the rearth thefirst wife of Saroda found the bottle of petroleum oil empty and complained to her mother-in-law against her. This enraged the mistress. She at once rushed to the complainant and took her to task and not being satisfied with that she caught hold of her hands, moistened a piece of cloth with petroleum oil supplied by the first wife tied it around her neck, set fire to it with the help of her unmarried daughter and thus got the lady half burnt. Saroda on hearing this went inside the house and gave the charred wife several blows. Moreover, instead of keeping her under medical treatment Saroda left her in a dark solitary room and did not give her a single drop of water when she asked for it. She was removed to another place with the help of the District Magistrate Mr. S. C. Mukherjee, I.C.S., who ordered the local police to remove her from Saroda's house. She was thus taken away by her brother Babu. Rohini Kumar Chatterjee to the house of one of their relatives in Krishnagar. The Civil Surgeon was at once called for and the medical report showed that the wounds were serious and turned to gangrenous sores."

LOSS OF REGIMENTAL RATION MONEY.

UNACCOUNTABLE LOSS OF SOVEREIGN BY STOREKEEPER.

Madarial Matarbux, a pensioned Havaldar of the 95th Russel's Infantry, stationed at Santa Cruz, has reported to the police of the strange disappearance, while in his charge of Rs. 600 in sovereigns.

He got the money from Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., and on Saturday last, placed it in a bag and with it he went to several places. Whilst walking along Falkland-road he felt for the bag and missed it. The money belonged to the Regimental Ration Fund of which he is the store-keeper.

"Royal Academy Pictures" for 1913 is announced for publication by Messrs. Cassell. It will be issued in five weekly parts and also in complete volume form. As before, the publishers claim as an outstanding feature for this publication that no picture or piece of sculpture is included which does not actually appear in the Royal Academy.

AN ATT[illegible]NEY'S AFF[illegible]

SERIOUS ALLEGATIO[illegible]

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 12.

At the High Court, before Mr. Justice Chaudhury, an application was made on behalf of Kusum Kumari Dassi for a rule on an attorney of the High Court, whose name did not transpire, to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls. The application arose out of a suit which was disposed of the other day by His Lordship.

The attorney in question wrote out a promissory note, for Rs. 9,000 for Kusum Kumari, who was an executrix of one Nilmony Pal, and drew up a plaint on it in which he made a statement that in April 1906 a sum of Rs. 9,000 was advanced and paid to the defendant in that suit. One Kuchil Sen, witness to that promissory note, subsequently brought a suit against the attorney who filed a written statement which showed that the plaint which the attorney drew up was an untrue document. Moreover, the money was said to have been advanced to one who was one of the clients of that attorney. It was alleged that the attorney on behalf of one client got a promissory note executed for another client for Rs. 9,000, when only R s. 3,000 were advanced.

As the Registrar had already written to the attorney asking for certain explanations, his Lordship wanted to see the explanation before passing orders.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY BANQUET.

Dr. Page, the recently appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, was among the guests of the St. George Society, which held its 127th annual dinner in New York on April 23, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." This society is composed entirely of New Yorkers of English birth or descent. Many in appearance and speech have entirely lost their English characteristics, but once a year they forget that they have become American citizens and dine together under the folds of the Union Jack. Dr. Page said:

"I thank you for permitting me to begin my English studies before I leave home. In my childhood these were those only Englishmen I knew. Books, heroes in books or who wrote books, dogs, men of action or literature, sailors, never occurred to me that there were Englishmen still living. Even now, when I have been in England, I have been able to slip into the past and live with my early heroes, in fact, I have seen some Englishmen who looked and talked the part of their kinsmen who dwell in the great abbey. I tell you of this early love of your great ancestors and mine as a way of assuring you that sometimes, even yet, I forget that there are Englishmen. Sometimes they seem ghostlike to me, and when I wake up somehow the impressions become blended. Our race on both sides of the sea keeps its elemental youth by remembering its common immortal heritage of men of great deeds and noble speech."

A message from King George to the society said: "The King sincerely thanks you and those who have associated themselves with you for the loyal message to which your telegram gives expression."

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

DR. FRIEDMANN'S CLAIMS.

American opinion, both medical and lay, is hopelessly divided regarding the claims of the German scientist, Dr. Friedmann, to treat tuberculosis with his turtle serum, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The newspapers here have given him overwhelming publicity, and now it is announced that two syndicates are competing hotly for the right of manufacturing and selling Dr. Friedmann's specific in the United States. Some of the patients treated are reported improved, and others are not affected. American doctors generally do not seem in the least degree impressed by the German's claims. They desire to wait results of the inoculations, and must wait a long time. On the other hand, the public are not much impressed by the American doctors, and declare that Dr. Friedmann's alleged failure to comply with the rules of the profession in disclosing all details relating to his turtle serum has probably prejudiced them.

The United States Senate refused immediate consideration of the bill, understood to have the approval of President Wilson, extending to Dr. Friedmann the right to practise medicine in the district of Columbia without the examination required by law. The request of Senator Hughes, who presented the bill for immediate consideration, aroused vigorous opposition from Senator Penrose and Senator Gallinger, himself a physician.

Despite the controversy, to which great space is given in the American newspapers, and the hostile attitude of the American professional men, Dr. Friedmann is very busy and beset daily by patients willing to pay expensively for treatment. At Providence, Rhode Island, when the German opened his office for business the crowd of patients ready to receive and pay for treatment was so great that he was forced to appeal to the police for assistance.

STRIKE ON THE ...RY.

...IREMEN. GRIEVANCES.

EARLY END OF TROUBLE.

Our evening contemporary gives the following account of a temporary cessation of work by a number of Indian firemen on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway:

On Saturday afternoon about 200 native firemen employed on the G. I. P. Railway, working on the passenger and mostly on goods trains stationed at Bhusaval, Kasara, Itarsi, Nagpur and other centres struck work. The men, it seems, had by some pre-arranged signal agreed between themselves started the ball rolling at Bhusaval, and soon the men at the other centres joined them. All persuasions of the drivers and their superiors having failed to induce the men to resume work, 28 European firemen from Bombay and 20 from Igatpuri were sent down to Bhusaval and other places to work the passenger trains. In the meantime the work on the goods trains was entirely at a standstill.

The native firemen, or, as they are usually called, agwallas, are paid Rs. 17-8 a month, and in addition to this they draw a mileage which brings them an income of about 35 to 40 rupees a month. The question of increased pay, therefore, was not one of the reasons which induced these men to go on a strike *en-bloc*. An interview with the men elicited that their grievances are mainly in connection with long hours of duty. The men say that they are on duty at a stretch from 25 to 35 hours, frequently, after 25 hours hard and when they are eagerly expectiwork return home, they are booked to again. They also complain of out of sympathy on the part of t want mediate superiors, with regar their im- short leave and other sm gard to gences. The men also co ill indul- they are fined heavily for plain that ces and that they have trivial offen- obtaining redress on s no means of The strike, we un such occasions. till late on Sunda derstand, lasted most of the men evening, when being promised a resumed work on grievances. The strike, enquiry into their affect the run we are told, did not passenger tr ning of the mail and run up to ains, which have mostly It is ve time. class ca ry seldom that men of this tion an arrange to form a combina- stand t go on strike. We under- organi the men have had no leader to the se this strike. It is said to be a result of what the men feel to be genuine grievance, and it is hoped that the officers will sympathetically consider the men's side of the question.

On making enquiries from the Railway authorities in Bombay our representative found that a temporary strike did take place among the Indian firemen, but it was confined to Bhusaval. The running of the goods trains was delayed for a time but there was no interference with the mail or passenger services.

It is incorrect to say that Bhusaval, Kasara, Itarsi, Nagpur and other centres struck work. Only Bhusaval struck and though some centres got congested, as they must if Bhusaval, the chief centre is, there was no strike at these stations. Besides only about a hundred men went on strike and not 200 as has been incorrectly reported.

Long hours on duty, short rest at home and at out-stations, insufficient pay and want of sympathy from superior officers were the chief grievances of the men, and most of them have been practically conceded, while others will be considered later on, and the men have returned to work. the strike lasting about 24 to 28 hours. The men it is practically certain will also be paid for long hours and for detention. There is also another grievance urged by the men though not pressed and it is about the quality of the coal, for it is a well-known fact that if one gets a good quality of coal, one can run miles without clearing the fire, and that in the case of bad coal, there is no end of trouble.

SET ON BY UNKNOWN ASSAILANTS.

A MILL ENGINEER'S PAINFUL EXPERIENCE.

A Parsee engineer, in the services of the Century Mill, Mr. Bapuji Edalji, was walking along a lane leading on to the DeLisle-road on his way home on Saturday evening last when osme persons, whom he does not know set upon him and assaulted him with sticks.

He states that he will be able to recognize two of his assailants if brought before him. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, but no fracture could be detected. He afterwards went to the Dr. Masina Hospital, where on examination Dr. Masina was inclined to think that one of the bones of his right instep was fractured. He has been detained for treatment in the hospital.

Miss Molly Robinson, daughter of the Rev. H. E. Robinson, rector of Little Stanmore, Middlesex, has written a comedy, "The Old Grey Wig," which was produced at Edgware, the proceeds being devoted to the organ fund of St. Lawrence's Church, Whitchurch.

MILITANT MENACE.

SUNDAY SCENES IN HYDE PARK.

LARGE HOSTILE CROWD.

In spite of the definite order of the Chief Commissioner of Police, prohibiting open-air assemblies to advocate the enfranchisement of women, attempts were made on April 20, to hold meetings in Hyde Park. The supporters of the cause who thought they could defy the orders of Scotland Yard were doomed to disappointment, says the "Daily Telegraph."

No sooner did they commence to speak than they were hurried away by the police, and when they were a safe distance beyond the confines of the park they were sent off, with a warning that they had better not return. Only one person was arrested —a man who was alleged to have interfered with the police in the execution of their duty by advising women not to be browbeaten, but hold their meeting. As he put to he was taken into custody ...rsisted, be called upon to answer ... and will

Warm, cheerful sunshine charge. possibility of excitement, and the tracted literally thou- scenes, at- to the park. In thousands of people every woman who e early afternoon or the colours of by her demeanour pected of being her attire, was sus- "cause," was in sympathy with the eager to be followed by a throng tempt to near if she should at- that speak. Thus it happened as sometimes there were as many outlying sections of the crowd setting off in different directions. In many cases the suspicions were quite groundless, and the women hurriedly fled from the unwelcome attentions to which they were subjected.

ARRIVAL OF THE MILITANTS.

For quite a long time following "suspects" was all the diversion the people could find, until, at last, the militants arrived. They had with them a banner, which they fearlessly unfurled. No act was more calculated to incense the more demonstrative element in the multitude, and instantly it was seized and the women were hustled. They flung handfuls of Suffragist literature high into the air, but that was as far as they were allowed to go.

In the neighbourhood of the park a large body of police, both mounted and on foot, was in readiness to cope with any disorder. They were never much in evidence, but by the very prompt action of the men actually on duty in the park serious disorder was averted. The very moment the banner was unfurled two mounted officers and half a dozen constables appeared as if by magic, and before the crowd was really exasperated a path was cleared by the mounted men, and the demonstrators were marched away.

Adopting new tactics, the women who wished to speak separated into groups of twos and threes and dispersed to various parts of the park, hoping in this way to avoid the police. Here, again, their hopes were frustrated. No matter where they attempted to speak the police were instantly on their heels, and they were conducted outside the park. For practically the whole afternoon this went on, until either the Suffragists' number or their patience, or perhaps both, were exhausted.

ESCAPE FROM THE CROWD.

For sometime great excitement prevailed outside a house in Park-lane, in which one of the Suffragists was supposed to have sought refuge after rough handling by a very hostile section of the crowd. A dense mass of people gathered around the door, hoping that the fugitive would surrender. Active and not passive resistance was resorted to; a pail of water was emptied from the balcony of this, or a neighbouring house, on to the heads of the throng below.

Needless to say, this only increased the general anger, and it is more than possible that there would have been serious trouble had not the ubiquitous mounted police ridden amongst the people and kept them moving.

An incident that was enacted showed how possible it is for one accustomed to exercise authority to control an irate gathering. A elderly lady wished to express her views, but on seeing how unwelcome they were, she desisted and attempted to thread her way through the mass. But she had offended, and was not to be let off so lightly. Some youths around were about to hustle her, when a man in the uniform of a petty officer shouldered through them and ordered them to behave. It was clear that he meant to be obeyed. Seeing this, they did what he told them. He then escorted the woman to the outside of the park, amid the cheers of many of the onlookers.

A striking feature of the crowd was the number of well-dressed people who were present—in fact, it was noticeable that they out-numbered the rowdy element.

In one case the mounted constables were subjected to an avalanche of abuse. "I don't want you men to stay here to be insulted," shouted an inspector, and they dispersed the crowd. "Are we in Russia?" "You are destroying the right of free speech," and "Force is not argument" were among the cries raised.

SUFFRAGIST CAMPAIGN.

MRS. DESPARD SENTENCED.

Mrs. Despard, Miss Nina Boyle, head of the Political Department of the Women's Freedom League, and Mrs. Julia Wood, of Montague-street Russell-square, w... street, police-court o... sentenced to terms of ... in default of paying fi... ing the police in Tr...

Mr. H. Muskett, ... for the Commiss... stated that, as w... public meeting ... held in Trafalga... days' notice bei... missioner. At ... ed-nesday, Ins... Mrs. Despard and ... ladies mounted on ... of Nel-son's monu... which was a somewha... Mrs. D... at all.

Contin... uskett said Mrs. Despar... sing a crowd of about ... and when spoken to by ... ctor she said, "I refuse She ... You must arrest me." ar... be lifted down into the st... onstables below, and as she ... ed to go away she was taken i... stody. The other two prison-ers were arrested in similar circumstances. Mrs. Wood was not on the plinth, but was on the north side of the square, ringing a bell and addressing another large crowd.

Inspector Lucas deposed that Miss Boyle told him she was not going to get down amongst the crowd. At the station she complained that they ought not to be charged with obstruction, but with holding a meeting.

Mrs. Despard: Was there any real obstruction?

Witness: Only that you refused to leave the plinth when I asked you. You took hold of the lion.

Police-constable 197 A, who took Mrs. Despard to the station, said that on the way she remarked, "I don't care. I have held my meeting. I am satisfied."

Police-sergeant 57 A, cross-examined by Mrs. Wood, said he did not hear her say in reply to the charge, "What be to be, be to be."

Mr. Muskett: I am not surprised he did not understand it.

Mrs. Wood: It is good classical Scotch. (Laughter.)

"AN OUTLAW."

Mrs. Despard, addressing the magistrate, said that, being practically an outlaw, she had nothing to do with the jurisdiction of the Court. She had her reason for what she did. If it had not been for the prohibition of free speech in Hyde Park this protest would not have been made. Women had not been allowed the same liberty and latitude as men to say what they liked, and she spoke with special knowledge, because she had taken part in some labour agitations. She had been five times arrested and three times in prison, but she had never consciously hurt anything or any person. She cared not in the least what the sentence of the Court might be, and if she was fined she hoped no one would pay the fine. So long as there was breath in her body she would continue to protest against the injustice that was done in this land.

Miss Boyle declared that she looked upon courts of justice with supreme contempt, and she was amazed that gentlemen should accept salaries to administer a law which they knew to be infamous. Turning round and addressing the people at the back of the court, the defendent said: "I hope the public will understand we are fighting for them."

Mrs. Wood said this was her first appearance, but it would probably not be her last. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Curtis Bennett said Mrs. Despard would be fined £5.

Mr. Muskett: Before you inflict any term of imprisonment in default, having regard to the lady's advanced age and state of health, and the fact that it is true that she has never been guilty of any acts of violence, I would ask you to impose the shortest term of imprisonment you might think fit.

Mrs. Despard: My health is perfect and I am able to bear anything my sisters are able to bear. I do not wish any favours shown to me.

Mr. Curtis Bennett said the alternative would be fourteen days' imprisonment in the second division. Boyle would be fined 60s. or ten days' and Wood 10s. or seven days.

BRITISH ARMY IN EGYPT.

GARRISON QUIETLY BROUGHT UP TO FULL STRENGTH.

The latest War Office returns show that the strength of the Army of Occupation in Egypt will be raised to 6,261 of all ranks and arms during this summer—or 194 more than last year, says the Cairo correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." Almost every branch of the garrison has been quietly brought up to full strength. Usually they are very much below.

In military circles it is firmly believed, however, that more troops will be drafted to Egypt in the autumn. The new barracks at Abbassie have been completed, and the troops have moved in from their old quarters. The latter are now being done up. The troops have taken their furniture into the new barracks, and a new lot has been ordered out for the old barracks.

It was always understood that as soon as the building was completed the barracks at Kasr-el-Nil would be vacated. But, as the regiment in these barracks has its own furniture and the old barracks at Abbassie has accommodation for two regiments—one infantry and one cavalry—and, further, it is understood, that Lord Kitchener is averse to the strategic position in Cairo—at the foot of the Kasr-el-Nil Bridge—being abandoned, it is believed that all this implies an impending increase by one or two regments in the autumn.

There is a talk of a substantial increase of the police and ghaffir forces, owing to the great increase in crime, and of the appointment of more British officers to command them.

...KS WITH ...RY GIRLS.

...UEEN'S SKILL AT HANDICRAFTS.

SUCCESS AS A TILE DECORATOR.

Few of their subjects worked harder in mail week than the King and Queen. From ten o'clock till five o'clock on Tuesday their motor-car with the miniature Royal Standard on the front has been up and down the streets of the Potteries—back streets, where even a cab is an event on ordinary days, as well as main streets—and all of them thronged with people shouting and singing and waving flags.

All day their Majesties have been in and out of "pot banks," which is the local term for the factories which supply a large part of the world with the cups we drink out of every day and the saucers they stand in, the basins in which we wash, the plates off which we eat—in short, with all the crockery which civilised life demands. They have seen the costliest and the cheapest wares, from a dinner service being made to the order of Judge Gerry of New York at a cost of £3,000 down to services which can be bought for a few shillings.

Also they have learned how all these things are made. They saw in Messrs. Ridgway's the materials from which the potter's mixture is made—earth from Devon and Dorset, china-clay from Cornwall, flints from the beaches on the coast of France. At Messrs. Colclough's they watched the potter's thumb moulding with perfect skill the clay that revolved upon his little wheel and shaping every kind of "pot."

ROYAL QUESTIONS.

Then at Messrs. Minton's and Messrs. Copeland's they were shown the processes of firing, glazing, painting, gilding, and so on until the wet clay had been transformed into jugs or plates fit for a King's palace. Some of it was actually going to Buckingham Palace.

"Ah! you are doing that for us," the Queen said to a pretty girl, whose fair head was bent over a coffee cup with the royal monogram "G. R." on it.

"But you are lining it with black," the King said.

"The black will come out gold when it is fired, your Majesty," explained the girl.

Two other girls had an animated little talk with the King on the subject of "potter's count." This method of reckoning is based on the size of the articles handled. If they are very large one or two count as a dozen, if very small a dozen may mean as many as thirty-six.

"I have heard of a baker's dozen," the King said, laughing, "but whoever heard of thirty-six to the dozen? That beats everything."

In Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Company's tile works the Queen watched with great interest the quick fingers of a black-eyed girl who was putting raised outlines on to a tile.

THE QUEEN'S EXPERIMENT.

"I wonder if I could do it," her Majesty said. "Will you let me try?"

The girl willingly handed her implement to the Queen, who outlined a flower quite accurately and deftly.

"It is not easy work," she said. "It wants a very steady hand and close attention."

All the girls were smart in clean aprons and dainty pink or blue sun bonnets, which they wear to protect their hair from the clay. It was remarked by many of the party that they and the men, too, were quite healthy.

The King asked one man who was "dipping" in a lead glaze whether he felt any ill-effects and how long he had been at it.

"I've been at it thirty-five years, your Majesty," was the reply, "and I'm as strong as ever. There is nothing to complain of."

"I am very glad to hear it," the King said kindly. "I hope you will keep well for many years more."

Two old women who were presented had worked for over sixty years at transferring patterns on to china. They are both hale and hearty still. Looking at Mr. Bernard Moore's exquisite Chinese red glazes, the Queen asked if he were exhibiting at Ghent, and when he told her "Yes," her Majesty said, "I do hope the strike in Belgium will not affect the exhibition."

In the town hall of Stoke a fine exhibition of the work of the leading manufacturers was arranged. Here their Majesties spent a long time, accepting a number of pieces as souvenirs. Everywhere the King and Queen had an enthusiastic welcome, and they looked very happy and very pleased.

"DADDY."

They were particularly delighted by an incident in the town hall during some presentations of local worthies. When Prebendary H. V. Stuart, vicar of Stoke, appeared on the platform to be introduced, a baby voice called in ecstatic recognition of him "Daddy." It was a delicious human touch. Everyone enjoyed little Peggy Stuart's impromptu speech. The laughter went on for a couple of minutes, the King and Queen joining in as heartily as anybody, which added mightily to their popularity in Stoke.

Their kindness and genuine interest in all they see, their readiness to talk to everybody, their acceptance of the invitation to luncheon at the modest house of the Mayor of Stoke instead of going back to Crew Hall, have made the best possible impression. A picturesque incident which pleased their Majesties was the singing and flag-waving by 12,000 children in Hanley Park.

At Trentham their Majesties made a close inspection of a model dairy and also visited the Duchess of Sutherland's Cripple Guild. In the workshops of the guild they saw many examples of the useful and pretty work being taught the cripples under the duchess's scheme, which aims at placing philanthropy on a sound commercial basis. Their Majesties stayed to tea at the guild.

MAN'S FREAKISH EXPLOIT.

SMOKED IN COURT AND TOOK AWAY POLICE CELL PILLOW.

The curious exploit of a man while temporarily detained in a police cell was described at Bow-street, where Thomas Herbert was charged with disorderly conduct, assaulting a police-constable, stealing a pillow from a police-station cell, and damaging a police rug.

It was stated that on April 15 the accused entered Bow-street police-court smoking a cigar. A constable told him that smoking was not allowed there, and he then became excited, and was ejected. When outside he began shouting, and was eventually taken into custody. On the way to the station he struck the constable.

Later in the day the defendant was bailed out, and was seen carrying a pillow provided for the use of prisoners in the cells at Bow-street. When re-arrested the defendant dropped a portion of a police rug. The defendant, it was stated, said he put the pillow in the small of his back, and wrapped the rug around his body. The other portion of the rug was left neatly folded on the cell bench.

Mr. de Fleury, for the defence, said this was merely a stupid freak on the part of the defendant, who had no felonious intention.

The magistrate said he took the view that this was a little bit of swagger on the defendant's part, and he acquitted him of the theft. He also thought that he did not intentionally strike the constable. For damaging the rug he would have to pay a fine of 3s., and 3s. the amount of the damage, and for being disorderly he would be bound over.

The defendant: Thank you, sir. They're expecting me now in the House of Commons.

THUNDERSTORM AND LIGHTNING.

CALCUTTA FATALITIES.

Thursday's storm which was accompanied by a smart shower, hailstones and lightning did no little damage to life and property in Calcutta, says the "Indian Daily News."

The house of the Maharajah of Nashipore at the corner of Chowringhee Road and Lower Circular Road was struck by lightning causing severe damage to the roof. Fortunately there was no one occupying the house at the time, the Maharajah and his family being away.

Another thunder-bolt fell striking a tree on the Lower Circular Road footpath between Elysium Road and Chowringhee Road causing the death of one person and severe injuries to another.

It appears that as the rain commenced to pour, a Khalasee named Nunee Dosad of the Municipal steam-roller No. 29 ran away first and stood with his back against a tree. He was soon followed by a sweeper named Kasi and an ayah both working at No. 5-1 Counsel House Street. All of a sudden there was a flash of lightning and the only one who had any idea of what followed was the ayah who said that she was blinded by a stream of light and she simultaneously felt a sharp pain in both her toes. When she regained her sight, she saw her companion lying in the centre of the road and the man who was against the tree a few yards away both motionless. She immediately ran off to the police outpost not far off and on the police coming both men were promptly removed to the Shambhu Nath Pandit's Hospital. Nunee on arrival was found dead, and though Kasi was unconscious there were still signs of life visible. On examination it was found that his lower limbs were paralysed. Kasi subsequently regained consciousness and is on a fair way towards recovery.

Another case of being struck by lightning is reported to have taken place at No. 17 Dedar Bux Lane. A Bengalee B. A. student, Hem Chandra Dass of the Presidency College had lately arrived from Mindnapore. He had occasion to enter one of the outer rooms of the house when all of a sudden he saw a flash and the next instant he lay motionless on the floor of the room. The lightning which struck the house shattered several panes of glass and did other damage. The inmates of the house on searching the rooms to see the extent of the damage found Hem Chandra lying motionless on the floor. He was promptly placed on a bed and Col. Harold Browne was sent for who on examining Hem Chandra found that his left arm was paralysed. His condition is better.

It has been generously decided by the German Emperor that old French soldiers living in Alsace-Lorraine are to be included in the distribution of the large sums voted by various municipalities for necessitous German veterans of the war of 1870. The fund is in commemoration of the twenty-fifth year of the Kaiser's accession to the throne.

£200,000 FROM AN INVENTION.

WORKER WHO WON PRAISE OF KINGS.

DEATH OF MR SAXBY.

Mr. John Saxby, the inventor of the system of interlocking railway points and signals, died on April 23 at Hassocks, near Haywards Heath, at the age of 91. He was born at Brighton, and for 22½ years was in the employ of the Brighton Railway Company. He was of humble parentage, but a born mechanical genius.

His first invention had to do with the improvement of signalling lamps, and the saving to the Brighton Company on the lamps they then had in use was £470 a year. The invention which startled the world and brought him fame and wealth was his system of interlocking railway points and signals. Prior to the adoption of the invention the most frequent cause of railway accidents was the changing of points while a train was passing over them.

The idea of the interlocking system came to Saxby after a startling incident at the Bricklayers' Arms Junction of the South-Eastern Railway, between London Bridge and New Cross, in 1855. The signalman gave the signal for the driver of the train to go on the Brighton line, and he proceeded to do so, but found that the points had not been altered, and he was on the Croydon line. Fortunately, the driver got back on to the right line without any serious consequences.

For a year after that incident Mr. Saxby worked on his interlocking invention, and he obtained letters patent for it on June 24, 1856, and for the first time in the history of railways a mechanical reciprocating communication and action upon all the points and signals of a railway junction was obtained, the leading principle being that the position of the points should dominate the signals.

EMPLOYED 3,000 HANDS.

Works were started at Haywards Heath and later at Kilburn, and Mr. Saxby found employment for over 3,000 hands. A factory was the started at Brussels and at Criel, near Paris. Models of the invention were shown at various exhibitions at home and abroad, and the late King Edward, when Prince of Wales, got Mr. Saxby to come and explain his system to him and on leaving said to him. "You have done more than any man living in the reign of Queen Victoria to save human life."

The late Emperor Frederick and King Leopold of Belgium also sought introductions to Mr. Saxby and praised his work.

He claimed to have made over £200,000 by his invention. He had an active mind up to the end, and his recipe for longevity was moderation in all things.

Four years ago Mr. Saxby appeared in the law courts, when he sought to recover on some investments. His counsel asserted that he had been induced by a certain solicitor to invest about £60,000 in mortgages upon buildings estates in various parts of London which were of little value. The case ended by arrangement, judgment being given for Mr. Saxby for £15,000.

"LITTLE DORRIT" DEAD.

PLAYMATE'S MEMORIES OF DICKEN'S BOYHOOD.

Mrs. Mary Ann Cooper, a playmate of Charles Dickens and the original of "Little Dorrit," died at Southgate on April 22, within seven months of her 100th birthday.

She had many recollections of the happy times she and Dickens had spent together. She was called "Little Dorrit" by the novelist long before he wrote his tenderly romantic novel.

"I was always 'Dorrit' to him," she once told a "Daily Chronicle" representative. "He was so fond of nicknames, and he used to say 'I will write a book about you and call it Little Dorrit.'"

But although she no doubt inspired the novel, the adventures of Little Dorrit as the child of the Marshalsea had no foundation in fact as regards Mrs. Cooper. For the first met Dickens at Johnston-street, Clarendon-square, and their boy the girl friendship' only matured later at Sunbury, where her parents were farmers.

She could recall the days when Dickens, who was a few years her senior, used to visit her home at Sunbury. After hard work in the gallery of the House of Commons or long hours of study in his chambers (which he shared with Mr. Mitton (Mrs. Cooper's brother) he would rush off each Saturday with the Sunbury coach to spend a rural week-end. At such times he would give full play to the mischievous instincts of his boyhood—bird-nesting, egg-stealing, rat-bit-hunting, and bird-catching.

Mrs. Cooper never grew old so far as dress was concerned, for she was always a lively little lady, with a sweet face and beautiful white hair with a fondness for a "young woman's" style even at 90 years of age. When nearly 90 she took part in a tableauvivant as Princess Passiflora, and when 98 she opened a charity bazaar for the poor boys of Islington.

When Miss Florence Smithson arrived home from the Coliseum the other night she remembered she had left a box of chocolates in her taxi, and sent her maid back. The girl returned with a heavy parcel, which contained a new six-chambered revolver.

A STOLEN EMERALD.

MADRAS ZEMINDAR'S GEM TRACED TO CALCUTTA.

The "Statesman" gives the following details about the recovery of the lost emerald of the Zemindar of Chellapalli, reported by the Associated Press the other day:

On February 21st last two swindlers of Madras City, representing themselves as jewellers hailing from Hubli District, Bombay Presidency, called on Sree Raja Yeralgadda Venkata Ramgatiram Bahadur of Chellapalli, a zemindar in the Kistna District of the Madras Presidency, and negotiated for the purchase of an emarald ring, valued at about Rs. 19,000.

In order to gain confidence, the swindlers purchased from the zemindar some loose emeralds for Rs. 1,600 and left word that they would call on the following day to make payment. On the following day they called as promised, but said that they had not with them the ready cash, but said they would leave with the zemindar Rs. 100 in currency notes, and also two sapphires worth Rs. 900 as security until they brought him the purchase money for his emerald ring. They then placed the emerald ring in a small tin box along with the sapphires, sealed it in the presence of the zemindar and commenced discussing details. While the zemindar's attention was thus engaged one of the swindlers, by sleight-of-hand, exchanged the sealed tin box for a similar one containing pieces of ordinary glass, which was left with the zemindar, who gave them 20 days' time within which to come and redeem their pledge.

THE ZEMINDAR'S AWAKENING.

After the stipulated time had expired, the zemindar sent urgent telegrams and registered letters to these swindlers to their Madras address, but as they were all returned undelivered, he grew suspicious, and on the Telegu New Year's day he opened the sealed tin box, and found that his ring was missing and in place of it the swindlers' sapphires which were only pieces of coloured glass. The matter was forthwith reported to the District Police and the case was made over to Mr. P. Sanyasaya Naidu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kistna District, for investigation. In the meantime one of the swindlers, who was a permanent resident of Madras, and was on the police list as a known depredator, was found celebrating a Hindu festival at his house on a grand scale. This naturally drew the suspicions of the police who arrested him and found in his possession Government Currency Notes to the value of Rs. 5,000.

ON THE TRAIL.

Mr. Sanyasayya Naidu found that these were notes of the Calcutta Circle issued within a few days of the disappearance of the jewel in question, and immediately sent telegraphic messages to the Calcutta Currency office to ascertain to whom the notes had been paid. On getting that information, Mr. Naidu returned to Calcutta and succeeded in tracing the sale of the emerald to a jeweller named Manickchand Chuni Lall of Banstolla Street. Mr. Naidu approached the Banstolla jeweller, who showed him his stock of emeralds, and said that he had only recently purchased a big emerald from two Madrassis for Rs. 15,000, but unfortunately he had sold it to Rai Budree Das Bahadur at a profit of Rs. 9,000. Having traced the emerald thus far and seeing that he could not arrest or cause the jewellers to produce the emerald without the aid of the local police, Mr. Naidu sought the assistance of the Commissioner of Police, who directed Mr. Naidu to Mr. Lowman, in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department.

BONA-FIDES OF THE PURCHASERS.

Mr. Lowman made exhaustive enquiries, and found that no charge of guilty knowledge could be brought home to any of the two firms abovenamed, inasmuch as their transactions were perfectly *bona-fide;* the emerald being bought at a fair and reasonable price. The firm of Budree Dass and Sons estimated the original value of the emerald at about Rs. 25,000, and they expect to realize almost double that amount by the re-sale of the stone after it is cut to smaller sizes and polished. The identity of the stone has been altogether destroyed by being cut into smaller pieces and mixed up with other similar sized stones in the possession of the firm. The result is that Mr. Lowman was unable to recover the stone in its original condition, nor for want of evidence of identification could he take custody of the smaller stones which are mixed up with the other stones. Mr. Lowman in consequence has forwarded his report, together with the statement of witnesses, to Madras for such action as the local Police may deem necessary.

Mr. Patrick Aloysius Meehan, M.P., whose death is announced, was first elected for the Lera Division of Queen's County in 1906. He was born in 1852, married when 22 years of age and was the father of eight sons, six of whom are living. For fourteen years he was chairman of the County Council, Queen's county, and was also one of the treasurers of the Irish Nationalist Party. The Northern, or Leix, division of Queen's County has always been a safe Nationalist sect.

Suing at Clerkenwell County Court for repairs done to a motor car, an engineer was asked if any complaint was made on the vehicle being returned to the owner. "No," was the complacent reply, "only that it would not go."

SOLICITOR'S ARTICLED CLERK.

CAN HE ACCEPT SERVICE?

At the Calcutta High Court on Thursday before Mr. Justice Fletcher, Mr. Avetoom applied on behalf of an articled clerk whose name did not transpire in Court, for an order that he might be permitted to serve as a secretary to a joint family business. Counsel said that his client had been and still is an articled clerk, and that he had four months and twenty days more to complete the period of his service. The joint family property, to which the petitioner was willing to serve as secretary, was a zemindari concern. The petitioner was a member of the Hatkholla Dutt family, and he is a member of the joint family concern.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, said that this was an application by an articled clerk for liberty to accept the office of secretary of a limited company before his articles of clerkship had expired, he having still four months and twenty days more to serve to complete the period of five years, which he was bound to serve under the Rules and Orders of the Court. His Lordship then referred to Rule 98 of Belchamber's Book, and said that the words there were very stringent. It was not easy to see how an articled clerk could hold any employment during the terms of his articled clerkship, the reason being that for the good of the profession it had been considered that during the five years the articled clerk was appointed to his master he should be exclusively engaged in learning the profession to which he would be ultimately admitted. Mr. Avetoom, in support of his application, had cited the case of Peppercorn, which was reported in the first volume of the Common Pleas' cases, at page 473. The words of the Statute in England practically did not depart from the terms of Rule No. 98. But the case of Peppercorn was a very different one. That case seemed to his Lordship to be distinguishable from the present one. The other case that had been cited was the case of Gravel, IX Vol. of the Common Pleast cases, page 13. That case, in his Lordship's opinion, could not be distinguished from the present one. It was quite true in the present case that the Company to which the articled clerk wished to become the secretary was a company, the shares of which were owned by the members of the articled clerk's family, and the property for which the Company was formed to hold and manage was a certain zemindari belonging to the family or lately belonging to the family of the articled clerk. It seemed to his Lordship that this case was covered by the case of Gravel and the articled clerk was not entitled to accept this office as secretary. As to how far his Lordship had got the power to grant the concession order, he did not know because the employment proposed to be accepted by the articled clerk either fell within the terms of Rule 98 or did not. So far as he could see it did fall within the terms of Rule 98 and therefore he was not able to grant him this concession order. His Lordship was very much in doubt as to whether a single judge had power to dispense with the general order of the Court. The present application was therefore refused.

Mr. Avetoom: If your Lordship thinks that it ought to be made to the Chief Justice, for him to appoint a Bench, I can make that application.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I am not prepared to recommend such a course.

Mr. Avetoom: Would your Lordship grant me leave so far as my client is concerned that he should discontinue the articled clerkship now and continue hereafter and complete four months and twenty days.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: No.

SHOOTING IN RAILWAY STATION.

STATIONMASTER HITS A MAN.

At the Calcutta High Court last week, before Justices Imam and Chapman, Mr. K. N. Chaudhuri with Babu Norendra Kumar Basu, moved on behalf of C. W. Desilver, against an order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kushtia, convicting the petitioner of doing a rash and negligent act and sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 25, says the "Indian Daily News".

The petitioner was the station-master of the Poradha Railway station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. On the evening of the 24th September last he was sitting in the railway refreshment room when a dog came and bit his puppy. Desilver sent for his gun, went after the dog which was lying on the ground against one of the pillars of the passengers' waiting room, and fired at it, with the result that a man who was sitting on the platform was hurt. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kushtia held a local investigation and after examining some witnesses found on the 28th October last that there was no case against Desilver and he dropped the proceedings. Subsequently the local Police took up the investigation and a regular case was started against Desilver. The same Sub-Divisional Magistrate tried the case and found Desilver guilty.

Counsel submitted that the judgment was a most curious document and upon the facts found and circumstances of the case, no offence was made out. It was also pointed out that out of the fine inflicted, compensation was awarded to the complainant, though the Magistrate had not found that the accused was responsible for the scratch which the complainant had received.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the District Magistrate of Nadia to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside.

SERVANT CARRYING MASTER'S GUN.

INTERESTING ARMS ACT CASE.

At the Calcutta High Court, last week, Justices Imam and Chapman disposed of the rule issued on behalf of Charu Chunder Ghose calling on the District Magistrate of Khulna to show cause why the conviction of the petitioner under Section 19 (f) of the Arms Act, should not be set aside, says the "Englishman."

Babu Atulya Charan Bose appeared in support of the rule. Babu Sirish Chundra Chaudhuri, junior Government Pleader, showed cause.

The petitioner was a naib in the service of Babu Jyoti Prosonna Roy, a zemindar of Chandanpur, in the Satkira Sub-division. The petitioner was carrying a double-barrelled gun belonging to his master for the purpose of renewing the license to the Magistrate's Court when the authorities prosecuted him for possessing a gun in contravention of the provisions of the Act and he was fined Rs. 20.

Babu Atulya Charan Bose submitted that he relied on two cases reported in 16 Allahabad and 35 Calcutta in which it was held that when a servant was carrying his master's gun to a blacksmith for repairs or when a blacksmith had a gun left with him for repairs it was not an offence under Section 19 of the Act.

The Government Pleader: I shall argue only the question of law. The facts are admitted and the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The question is whether that plea should be accepted or not.

Mr. Justice Imam: Do you say that the plea should be accepted even where the facts disclose no offence?

The Government Pleader: In that case the plea should not be accepted.

Continuing, the Government Pleader suggested that the whole question rested on the interpretation of the word "possession." According to the wording of the section a license should go himself to the Magistrate with his gun. In the form of the license there was the word "agent."

Mr. Justice Imam: It was for using the gun. If you leave your gun in a friend's house, is he to suffer?

The Government Pleader: Unfortunately a gun is a dangerous article, and therefore this stringent rule has been framed. This rule is not to be treated on the ordinary ethics of morality.

Mr. Justice Imam: There are instances where a man is allowed to hold eight guns. He is bound to employ a coolie to carry them.

The Government Pleader: This is a matter which is so pressing on the community that I would wish your lordship to express your opinion on it. In this case a punitive sentence has been passed, and I do not defend it. I defend only the technical conviction.

Mr. Justice Imam. We are disposed to take the view expressed in 16 Allahabad.

The Government Pleader: In that case a servant was carrying his master's gun for repairs.

Mr. Justice Imam: In this case a servant was carrying a gun to make it over to a Magistrate. This very fact exculpates him altogether.

The Government Pleader: But he was carrying it for hundreds of miles. He might have used it on the way.

Mr. Justice Imam: If he had used it, he was liable to be prosecuted for that offence.

Their lordships, in delivering judgment, observed that looking at the case, it was apparent that the admitted object was merely to carry the gun to the Magistrate. In these circumstances they did not see how the conviction of the petitioner could be upheld. The cases in 16 Allahabad and 35 Calcutta were sufficient authorities in favour of the petitioner. Their Lordships made the rule absolute, set aside the conviction and directed that the fine, if paid, should be refunded.

A SWEEPER'S SECRET.

The saying of the old Romans to the effect that Africa always produced something novel, might well be applied to India, says the "Indian Planters' Gazette." The more one learns about the country, its inhabitants and their ways, the more one finds there is to be understood. Finally, you cease to be surprised by constant new discoveries and arrive at the conclusion that full insight is denied to the average European who may seek to acquire intimate acquaintance with the people around, their peculiar actions and modes of thought. In a station I lately visited, a mad dog scare arose, an animal from the city having rushed into a compound and attacked a *sahib's* dog without any apparent reason for such savage behaviour. The intruder was driven off, receiving several heavy *lathi* blows from a chaukidar who happened to be awake at the time. Despite this harsh reception, the lame brute again visited the compound, though not able to move much faster than a slow trot, and resumed his onslaught on the dog bitten on the former occasion. The owner chanced to be present and terminated the affair by aid of a fowling piece. As Turpin in Sam Wellers' song treated the coachman—"He put a couple of balls in his nob, and pervailed on him to stop." Inquiry from the sweeper—summoned to remove the carcase of the deceased dog—revealed the strange fact that members of the Broom Fraternity in the city actually amused themselves by training dogs for no other purpose than to go for others of their species at sight, and the man recognised the dead animal as belonging to that pack of trained bullies. All fears as to its sanity were removed, still the idea of rearing dogs simply to attack their canine brethern strikes one as decidedly novel.

BELGIAN STRIKE.

END OF THE CONFLICT.

It may now be assumed that the Belgian strike is over, says the Brussels correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" in a message, dated April 24. By a majority of four to one the Socialist Congress approved the resolution of the Strike Executive recommending an immediate return to work. Not without considerable heartburning was the resolution passed. It took the Congress five exciting hours to bring matters to an issue. Reports from various parts of the country, notably from industrial centres like La Louviere and Verviers, showed the existence of considerable dissatisfaction with the proposed compromise. That dissatisfaction was energetically expressed in the Congress, even to the submission of a counter-proposal that the strike be continued. In the end, however, the leaders triumphed and persuaded the Congress by a four-fifths majority to return to work at once.

"A GLORIOUS VICTORY."

The tenor of the leaders' speeches was that the strike had been a glorious victory, in having proved to the Government and to the world at large the disciplined solidarity of Labour. In fact, Labour had made such an impressive demonstration in force that it could well afford to rest on its present achievements. Deputy Anseele made a brilliant speech in moving the committee's resolution for the resumption of work. One did not, he said, play upon the general strike as one played upon a flute, yet he did not think the Government would allow the workers to issue a second edition, revised and corrected, of the admirable book they had just published.

Not less eloquent was the speech of M. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader, who, with his happy knock of phrase-making, declared that the strikers in resuming work would be able to say, "We have worked well by not working."

EFFECT OF THE STRUGGLE.

There seems little doubt that the strikers as a body will loyally accept the decision of the Congress. The ironworkers in the black country have intimated their willingness to resume to-morrow, but the miners will probably not enter the pits until Monday. Thus will end an interesting revolt of Labour, which was launched to advance a political principle, and has been terminated by the acceptance of a mere hypothesis. The Government, taking up the attitude that universal suffrage was an adjudged cause at the General Election of last June, has given the workers absolutely no pledge in black and white. It has merely hinted at the possibility of the Parliamentary franchise being raised in connection with an inquiry into the working of the municipal and provincial franchise. Then, says the Prime Minister, deputies can go and talk about the matter to their constituents. But no strike was needed to secure this. It is the right of any citizen to do it now.

Looking back upon the whole disastrous, futile enterprise, one marvels at two things—first, that Labour should have projected the strike so soon after the General Election; secondly, that the Government was so lacking in statesmanlike foresight as to allow the strike at all, when a nebulous verbal formula would have avoided it. Still, Labour has learned a lesson which it will probably better next time.

INDIAN STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

MEETING WITH MR. MALLETT.

Sir William Wedderburn presided at a crowded meeting of young Indians at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, convened by the Indian Society for the Promotion of Education, for the purpose of laying before Mr. C. E. Mallet, the Secretary for Indian Students, their views as to the measures affecting them taken by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Mr. J. M. Parikh, President of the Society, was the principal speaker. He alleged that the erection of the Bureau of Information had been followed by the restriction of admission of Indians to Oxford and Cambridge and to other educational institutions. He held that there was danger of the organization established by the India Office becoming a sort of immigration restriction bureau.

After several students had spoken, Mr. Mallet replied to their complaints and allegations in detail. Though at first there were critical interruptions, his kindly and considerate speech made a most favourable impression, and he was loudly cheered at the close. He showed that nothing could be further from the fact than that the bureau was seeking to restrict the educational opportunities of the young Indians. The very reverse was the case. The bureau existed to open doors and to give them all possible help. It had been singularly successful in securing the removal or modification of restrictions as he showed in defail. He also dealt with the "pure delusion" that the bureau was created for the purposes of espionage. If that had been the object he would never have had anything to do with it, and if this hereafter became the object, he would not continue in the department. His business was education, not politics, and he asked for their co-operation in the work being done on their behalf, assuring them of his readiness to take up any genuine grievance which it was possible to remedy. But co-operation could only be on a footing of mutual understanding and trust.

THE CALL FROM CHINA.

WHY SHE ASKED FOR PRAYER.

The Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, who has made two extended tours of China, has sent to the "Daily Mail," a brilliant analysis, which we print below, of China's motives in asking the prayers of Christendom for the Government of the new Republic. "China awakes! The vast, patient giant moves. The West cannot understand what is happening. The conceited Westerner holds as one of his doctrines that progress belongs only to the white man, and he can hardly realise that the yellow man is not only building railways, accepting Western customs, making revolutions, but is actually believing the white man's religion.

"Yet so it is. We shall be, however, exaggerating if we attribute everything that is done in China at the present time to the growth of Christian sentiment. No nation is actuated by one set of motives, and all great movements combine people who have different objects; and thus China is impelled by two separate motives, both noble, both honourable, at this juncture.

"First there is patriotism. The Chinese realise the danger that their country runs of disruption and humiliation and the perils to which their people may be exposed by a harsh and cruel foreign domination.

"They have been too often insulted and ill treated by other nations not to fear the rule of the foreigner.

"In many Western lands the cultivated student of Confucius has been treated as inferior to the lowest dregs of Western humanity. Travel has taught him the danger China will run if she ceases to be a nation. As a patriot he is now anxious for two things—first that China may have funds wherewith to develop her national resources and to secure her independence, and secondly that she may be recognised as a nation, which will give the Chinese certain diplomatic advantages and gratify their self-respect.

"They naturally feel that these objects may be promoted by behaving as Western nations would do at this juncture. The request for the prayers of Christians may, to certain Chinese minds, seem little else than the decent action of a nation that has always recognised religion and now recognises a Western religion. It is not insincere. The request is promoted by a love of their country and a real appreciation of the value of Western thought. But it does not mean that they accept Christianity as true.

"But there are other motives which have impelled China forward which are far deeper and more mysterious, motives which show themselves in the anti-opium crusade and in other manifestations. The Chinese have always firmly believed in a spiritual world, and of late, under the influence of a splendid missionary crusade, their faith is becoming more and more Christian. I do not mean to say that everybody is being baptised; many are like Yuan Shi-kai's sister-in-law, but many more are wondering and praying, for a man can pray before he is a Christian. The result of this mysterious movement is seen rather in actions than in words.

"A serious man, and certainly not a Chinese thinker, does not tell every sporting clerk at a treaty port (Chinese ports opened by treaty to foreign trade) that he is troubled by deep thoughts about the ultimate realities of life, but he expresses himself by action. Such men as these join the anti-opium party. Had they been less high-minded they could, by permitting the importation of opium, have secured the support of the English commercial world and wealth for themselves. But by a policy of total prohibition they have run the risk of a quarrel with England at a juncture when Russia was threatening their northern provinces, and they lost the chance of making themselves millionaires by speculating on the opium market.

"These men are the men who are really asking for our prayers. They are looking at a heavenly vision as it fiits before their dazzled eyes and seeking guidance."

MILL OPERATIVE'S MISADVENTURE.

This morning, at the morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Appa Daji, a mill-hand, aged fourteen years.

The deceased was employed in the Emperor Edward Mill at Mazagaon. On Saturday last whilst leaving the mill he accidently tripped and fell over an iron bar and his head came in contact with a machine, fracturing his skull. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died last night.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission is intending to make Delhi a great mssion headquarters where they hope to have the homes of missionaries of both the men's and the women's societies, also a church, and educational and training institutions. The Mission has applied for fifteen acres of land in the new city, and has every hope of obtaining as liberal treatment as other missions.

S. S. Begum:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Begum, 2942 tons, Captain Dooley, sailed on Monday for Calcutta with a general cargo and same bottom cargo and passengers.

WAR-STRICKEN COUNTRY.

QUESTION OF RELIEF.

Some discussion took place on the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons, on April 24 night with reference to the destitution in the war-stricken districts of the Balkans, and Mr. Acland, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, indicated that if the war ceased and questions of neutrality were thus eliminated, the Government would be open to consider whether they ought not to join with other countries in trying to make good the terrible devastation, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. A. Herbert (U., Somerset, S.) drew attention to the condition of helplessness, destitution, and famine at present existing in Thrace, Macedonia, and Albania. He recognised what the Foreign Secretary had done for these unfortunate people, and humanity owed a very great debt for the magnificent work by representatives of his Majesty in their efforts to save life. All the societies together, however, were totally unable to cope with the wide field of suffering. They could at least save a remnant of the living. They might send out a man-of-war to transport some of the unfortunate people at any rate from Salonica to Egypt, or send out a couple of cargo boats with grain and flour from Malta, or else vote a very small credit.

Mr. Noel Buxton (R., Norfolk, N.), supporting the appeal, said that recently he rode through village after village which had either been burnt or vacated, seeing no living thing except lean dogs, which subsisted on the carcases of animals killed in the war. Deaths were occurring every day from starvation, and an immense need existed for further help. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Acland, replying for the Foreign Office, said a very considerable amount had been done in the way of providing relief. No fewer than eleven different funds had been at work in various places, under separate organisations. Probably more than £100,000 had been contributed and wisely expended, and he was thankful to say that the British nation had taken the leading part in relieving distress. Whatever might be the immediate future in the Balkan territories, the distress would continue for months to come.

Taking it at the best—that war, as they hoped, had stopped entirely, and that no other clouds came up over the horizen, which now seemed to be clear—thousands of men who had fled to places of comparative safety and had been relieved there, would now gradually try to go back to their own villages, only to find very likely that they had been laid waste. That, he hoped, would be sufficient to suggest to the people of England, who had already done so well, that there was still enormuos need for a continuance of their help.

Hitherto we had not given definite Government relief ,and one reason why it was not desirable to give a Government grant was that it was difficult to administer such a grant under the conditions of neutrality; but if, as the Government hoped, the clouds rolled entirely away, and if the Powers who entered into possession of this new territory were to make an appeal to the civilised nations of the world to help in obliterating the distress caused by the war, that would create a new situation, which had not hitherto been before the Government, and the question of neutrality would not come in. It would create a new situation and, though he could not make an authoritative statement on the matter, the Government would be open to consider whether they ought not to join with other countries in trying to do all they could to make good the terrible devastations which the war had inevitably caused. (Cheers.)

OPIUM SCANDAL IN FRENCH NAVY.

163 DENS DISCOVERED IN TOULON ALONE.

The revelations in connection with the opium scandals at Brest and elsewhere continue, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News." During the last few weeks numerous discoveries of opium dens have been made in Brest, Toulon, and other naval ports, and it was known that naval officers as well as civilians, men and women, frequented the places.

Further inquiries undertaken by the naval authorities reveal a state of affairs absolutely undreamt of. It appears that opium smoking in secret is something like a general thing in the French Fleet. Not only officers, but lower-deck men are slaves to the habit. In Brest, Toulon, Cherbourg, Lorient, Rochefort, Marseilles, and Algiers facilities for opium smoking exist in abundance. In Toulon alone it has been discovered there are no fewer than 163 opium dens.

Anyone can get opium, morphine, or hashish through the Customs with perfect freedom, while the smallest bottle of spirits or box of matches is pounced upon immediately.

In the great French colony of Indo-China there is a State opium factory, the production of which is 240,000 pounds of the drug annually. And Japan or China decapitate or hang those who smoke, eat, or chew opium, points out the "Matin."

Not long ago the Governor of Indo-China, M. de Lanessan, sent an order to the general commanding the troops in the Colony to send back to France all the drug-takers among the troops.

"Why, you are asking me to evacuate the Colony!" replied the general.

HIGH TEAS AT THE HOUSE.

PROBLEM OF HADDOCKS AND POACHED EGGS.

An atmosphere of sullen discontent pervades the tea-room at the House of Commons. Members congregating there have a grievance. The autocratic kitchen committee have refused to allow them the luxury of "high" teas.

Formerly with the comforting cup they have been permitted in the tea-room to eat chops and steaks, sausages, or even a haddock. Now the committee have ruled that to obtain these luxuries they must go to the dining-room. Eggs are the only extras now allowed in the tea-room, and the angry M.P. refuses to be comforted with these.

"The tea-room was the place where sociability prevailed," said one. "A haddock and tea mellowed associations; a chop conduced to friendship. But who can be sociable over an egg, boiled, poached, or scrambled? Has any author ever pictured a company waxing convivial on eggs? If we can get eggs only we shall hunger-strike for haddocks.

"The kitchen committee report that we can get and eat high teas in the dining-room, but with waiters hovering round there is no friendly air about a meal there as in the tea-room. Besides, the real truth of the matter is that it is a subtle plot on behalf of the kitchen committee to lure us into the dining-room, where they hope we shall swell their revenues by eating a more substantial meal."

High teas in the tea-room were much favoured by north-country members and in general by members who wanted a light meal in a hurry. When Earl Crawford (then Lord Balcarres) was Chief Unionist Whip he often confined his evening meal to a chop and tea in the tea-room.

The outcome of all the indignation is a round robin to the kitchen committee demanding the reinstatement of high teas. Mr. Molteno originated it and has already obtained nearly a hundred signatures.

INTERESTING BIHAR SHOOT.

WOLF HUNT ENDS IN LEOPARD HUNT.

It was the extraordinary beauty of a May morning coupled with the passionate desire for wolf-shooting that persuaded me to take a ramble in the adjacent hillock about two miles away from our Palace, writes the Maharaja Kumar of Gidhur to the "Englishman". Accordingly I ordered my horse to wait for me and punctually at five in the morning I set out in the hope of trying my luck.

Half an hour's ride brought me to the place which is the favourite haunt of the wolves. Leaving the pony tied to a tree, I descended the valley accompanied by the groom—who all along was carrying my gun, the only companion of my solitude. After having traversed a chain of uneven grounds, we perceived at a considerable distance two small objects somewhat resembling the small jungle thickets but a closer scrutiny revealed them to be the objects of our excursions. We tried to follow them but in vain. They were more sagacious than we were, and no sooner did they realise us than off they went bounding and trotting and finally dwindling into dismality. It was with no little trouble that we discovered them again, but the result was the same as before, and they cleared off again before we could approach them at a decent range.

I started wandering about vaguely hoping to overtake the brutes accidentally. But all in vain. I was half-inclined to ride back homeward when came a man panting with tidings of a leopard having climbed up a tree. I was struck with surprise and dismay at such a precipitant action of the brute. I therefore eagerly enqunred the cause of it and was informed that while out on his nocturnal perambulations he was confronted by one of the rustics in the small hours of the morning who misjudging him for a wolf assailed him with a heavy stick. The brute on the other hand turned on him causing some damage to his fingers and the destruction of his *dhuti*. The man kicked up a terrible *golmal* when the villagers ran to his rescue all armed with sticks and swords down to spades and axes. The panther now finding no other alternative ran up the tree seeking refuge there. But worse things were in store for him. And as luck would have it he was immediately surrounded by a gang of villagers who all along were checking its flight.

It was now difficult for me to restrain my feelings and wihout the least hesitation I footed the distance leaving my horse where it was. I was in a peculiar commotion of mind, due to both the imminent danger resulting from such a hazardous undertaking and the unbounded joy on the successful completion of this unique excursion. It is needless to go into details and I therefore leave them to the imigination of my readers. However, suffice it to say, that on reaching the spot I was able to ascertain from the surroundings that my desire was bound to be fulfilled. Gradually I approached near that particular tree and looking upward I beheld a fine panther of a tolerable size almost hugging a branch and brandishing its long tail in the air as if defying the expectant crowd underneath. But this defiance was immediately set at naught, for I took an accurate aim and "bang"—I hit him right over his forehead and down he came rolling headlong to the ground.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Royal Engineers' dinner will be held in Simla on the 14th June.

The 47th Sikhs, we learn, are returning to Jullundur from Bannu.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived in Simla on Saturday.

News has been received in Simla of the death of the Raja of Bajjhi, a minor hill chief.

Mr. G. S. Hart, Inspector-General of Forests, is expected in Simla about the middle of this month.

The Murree Football Tournament will begin on Monday, June 9th. Entries close on Tuesday, May 27th.

During Mr. Hailey's stay at Simla he will confer with the Government of India on Delhi affairs.

Sanction has been accorded to the purchase of 10 covered goods wagon for the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway.

The Simla Volunteers will go into camp some ten days hence and will be inspected by Major-General Watkis on the 22nd May.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roome, 36th Horse, officiates in command of the Lucknow Cavalry Brigade when General Cookson, goes on leave.

The Surat Municipality have resolved to set apart a sum of Rs. 500 to be spent for entertaining young school children on Lord Hardinge's birthday.

Lieutenant E. G. S. Cane, R.A.M.C., has been appointed to the charge of the Brigade Laboratory, Colaba, with effect from the 18th May.

Dr. Ganesh Krishna Garde of Poona, who was prosecuted for perjury before the assistant Collector, Mr. Clayton, was discharged by him on Friday at Nira Camp.

Lieutenant-General Sir Brayn Mahon proceeds Home next week on ninety days leave, prior to completing the tenure of his command of the Lucknow Division on the 15th August.

Major-General Townshend has been selected for a Brigade command in India and will be posted to Jhansi. He will be remembered in connection with the defence of the Chitral fort in 1895.

The members of the Imperial Forest Service, past and present, have decided upon the institution of a Forest dinner to be held annually in London. The first dinner will be held on Thursday, 17th July, at the Cafe Royal.

Sanction has been accorded to a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Extension Company for a line of railway on the 2 foot gauge from Napalbani via Peniorghatta and Namsu by way of the Balsun Valley to Mirik.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa appointed the Hon. Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, C. S. I., I. C. S., Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, to be Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the scheme of water-supply for the Jherria Coalfields, *vice* the Hon. Mr. L. J. Kershaw, C. I. E., I. C. S.

It seems likely that no regimental teams will appear, this season, in the Beresford Polo Tournament at Simla. The Viceroy's Staff, Patiala (two teams) and local teams formed in Simla for the occasion will provide the players: the handicapping system will be used. The Polo Week is from the 23rd to 30th May.

Mr. H. J. D. Wilkinson, editor of the "Upper Burma Gazette," has filed a complaint against Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, editor of the "Burma Magnet," for alleged defamation of character in three issues of the latter paper lately. The case will shortly be heard in one of the Mandalay courts.

A meeting of the board of Scientific Advice was held at Simla on Monday morning, with the Hon. Mr. J. M. Kerr, C.S., in the chair, when the annual programme of various scientific departments were discussed and settled. Mr. Calder, Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, Shibpur, has been appointed officiating Secretary vice Major Gage, I.M.S., on leave.

As at present arranged the principal characters in the comedy "The Education of Elizabeth," which is to be produced at the Gaiety Theatre, Simla, on May 31st and following nights, will be filled as follows:—Elizabeth by Mrs. Eddowes, Mrs. Middleton by Mrs. P. A. Hennessy, Blanche by Mrs. Scruby, Harry Fairfax by Mr. Lewis and Reggie Hankey by Captain Eddowes.

The introduction of English trout into the Nanital and other lakes have been a success. The fry put into the Naini Tal lake have flourished. Some fish have been landed weighing 1½ lbs., and larger fish have been seen rising. he experiment has been continued, and the Nainital, Sath Tal, Nankuchia Tal lakes, the Bhawali stream, and other waters, it may be hoped, will soon be swarming with British-Indian trout.

A correspondent reports an accident on the North-Western Railway on the night of the 1st instant. Some syces set fire to the horsebox in which they were travelling. The fire spread to a third class bogie carriage which was burnt down to the iron framework. The front brakevan was also partially burnt. The syces are in hospital. Three horses were burnt to death. The correspondent adds that the passengers in the bogie third class were not injured. He saw the bodies of the horses next morning.

SPORTING NEWS

ENGLISH RACING.

The following are the Special Cablegrams of the "Asian" on the latest bettings of the ensuing English races:—

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

9 to 2 against Louvois and Graganour.
8 to 1 ,, Shogun.
100 to 7 ,, Aldegond.
20 to 1 ,, Sanquhar, Vulcain and Nimbus.
25 to 1 ,, Anmer.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester Cup.—(One mile and-a-half.)

To be run on Friday, 16th May, 1913.

ACCEPTANCES.

Maiden Erlegh	9	0
Hector	8	10
Adam Bede	8	9
Lance Chest	8	9
Scot's Saint	8	7
Red Cape	8	5
Lorenzo	8	2
Election	8	2
Warlingham	8	2
Catmint	8	2
Wagstaff	8	1
Wilfrid	8	1
Pintadeau	8	1
Oiseau Bleu	7	13
Fantasio	7	12
Equitable	7	12
Rivoli	7	12
Dalmatian	7	11
Mohacz	7	9
Santa Bellis	7	7
Hampton Court II	7	6
Fort	7	6
Major Symons	7	5
Montecello	7	4
Belted Earl	7	4
Emerald Ring	7	4
Cylba	7	4
Annecy	7	4
Fiz-Yama	7	0
Kempnough	6	13
Jack Saw	6	12
Honastir	6	11
Shanballymore	6	9
Lilaline	6	8
Gael Rhu	6	7
Whroo	6	4
Denison	6	3

SALFORD BOROUGH HANDICAP.

Six furlongs.

To be run on Saturday, 17th May, 1913.

ACCEPTANCES.

Great Surprise	9	0
Borrow	8	7
Prester Jack	8	5
Meeting House	7	12
Uncle Pat	7	9
Mediator	7	7
Harmonican	7	3
Dunholm	7	2
Curvet	6	13
Agapanthus	6	12
Glencairn	6	5

GOLF.

OPEN CHAMPION BEATEN BY VARDON.

In two matches on Saturday 19th April, in which Harry Vardon (South Herts) was in opposition to E. Ray (Oxhey), the open champion, Vardon defeated his opponent. The Hindhead club, Haslemere, had arranged the matches in which these noted professionals took part in company with the club's professionals, G. A. Pownall and his assistant, F. Rutter.

In the morning a foursome was played in which Vardon, who was partnered by Pownall, defeated Ray and Rutter by 3 up and 1 to play, while in the afternoon in a medal round which was arranged with the object of establishing a record for the altered course—two new holes and several bunkershaving been added—the open champion was opposed to Vardon. With a score of 82 the latter was the winner by two strokes, and he put up a record for the altered course.

It is very rare that such a galaxy of golfing talent is gathered together in an inter-club match as that which made up the teams in a match on Saturday between the Sunningdale and Woking clubs at Sunningdale. The teams were 16 a-side, and the match was decided by foursomes, the teams of the morning playing in a different order in the afternoon, although the same players took part. Woking club won at both sessions, in the morning four matches to one and in the afternoon by five matches to two.

The second annual competition for the Lord Warden challenge trophy was decided over the Rye course Sussex. The winner was Mark Tennant, the Oxford University golfer, who entered from the Littlestone club, with a return of 83 and 86—169.

MULES FOR INDIA.

The first shipment of mules imported for many years past from the Argentine arrived in Calcutta.

During the cold season Major Shore was authorised to proceed to the Argentine to make extensive purchases of mules and to charter a boat for their conveyance to India.

Major Shore set to work and judging by the stock imported has procured a magnificent stamp of animal. A fairly fast boat was chartered and on the 30th March she steamed away from Buenos Aires with 1,200 mules on board. Between Buenos Aires and Durban only one mule was lost and from Durban to the Bay of Bengal ten were lost. Two days from Calcutta over 120 died from heat.

THE GOLFERS' PROGRESS.

PRESENT WIND PROBLEMS.

Wind troubles have been exasperating lately says "a wandering player" in the Daily Chronicle, last mail week. We are nearly at the end of April, but times and seasons are so much out of joint that the leonine blasts supposed to characterise the beginning of March seem to come along most towards the end of April now; in any case, wind for a few days in the later month bothers far more than before, because we are playing more and with greater earnestness. On nearly every course to which I have been recently there have been sharp blasts from the east, the best exceptions being in London this week, when there has been a sweet, soothing softness in the air urging one to high effort.

We shall probably have winds in general to deal with to some considerable extent for the next few weeks and the matter is of special consequence to those having their attention given to forthcoming Whitsuntide tournaments at the seaside where the wind difficulties are sure to be pronounced. Many failures in such tournaments are due to inability to cope with wind problems. The players do not know what to do, or, if they do know, they lack courage as in regard to that advice of champions that when the wind comes from the right they should play over to the right with a pull, and when it is from the left they should direct their ball to the left with a slice.

In the ordinary course when they hit the ball straight down the middle, if it has a slice and if there is a little wind from the left it simply goes to hopeless ruin in the shape of the rough or the rocks or out of bounds on the right side, and they have an awful fear of wind and slice ever being allowed to work together, as the masters suggest in the case I have quoted. But what must be remembered above all things is that it is absolutely fatal, so far as distance is concerned, to set wind and either pull or slice working against each other. A civil war of this kind is ruinous to the golfer's interests. Whether it is liked or not, the wind and the player's influence must be on the same side, and therefore the slice when the wind is from the left and the pull when it is from the right are imperative.

WIND AND STROKE IN HARMONY.

One is often deceived into thinking the effect in such cases is less than it appears by noticing only the carry and not so much the run. In either case the increase in the run of the ball after pitching is most remarkable. Again, there is a popular conjecture that what may be gained when the wind and stroke are working together in the second part of the business has been discounted by the exhausting effects the ball has sustained in forcing its way through the wind in the first part, but, as Braid, a fine wind player, has pointed out in this connection, it is overlooked that during the first section of the flight the ball is low and is escaping the harmful effects of the wind to a large extent and that when it has risen it has come into its alliance with the elements to proceed in the same direction. The distance that can be got whn the wind work is properly done is often amazing, and no remark of Braid's is more pregnant than that the perfect or nearly perfect golfer can use all kinds of winds "like the skipper of a sailing boat on the sea." When inclined to think of the impossibility of driving a good ball if the wind influences are very contrary, remember the landlubber's frequent difficulty in understanding how a sailing vessel is made to go in one direction when it seems that the wind that is the sole motive power blows nearly opposite.

THE FACTOR OF MIND FORCE.

Most of the wind arrangements of nervous amateurs break down on the practical part of the pulling and slicing. They cannot do it in the way they are instructed, though it is so frequent when unintentional. Almost opposite directions are given by the foremost professors for the production of each effect, and it is clear that there is no one and only way, and that to some considerable extent the results are achieved by mind force influencing the whole of the physical machinery in subtle ways, as it is constantly doing in golf. This mind force is never taken half enough into account in considerations of practical golf. Great players tell you that for iron shots of certain length you should take the club back in the upward swing to a certain point, for twenty yards further just a little higher, and so forth, as if any player ever did or ever could measure swinging distances out in this way. Professional teaching is to some extent being called into account in these days and examined for its real value. It is good and sound almost throughout, but I do think that this hopeless neglect of the value of the force-of-mind factor and of instinct is a serious fault in their scheme. When a player has to limit the distance he wishes to get from his stroke to something less than a full shot he is guided subconsciously as to length of his swing by instinct and past experience, and he is certainly not conscious of making the limit at any particular point.

In the matter of this pulling and slicing it is known that many quite ordinary players have ways by which they can do either with some regularity, but these ways are opposite to those that are recommended, and therefre, feeling that they are improper, they do not adopt them. They should.

SLICING TO ORDER.

Besides demanding an "exaggerated open stance," Braid recommends that for the slice the ball should be as nearly as possible opposite the left heel, that the upswing should be rather vertical in character, with less body twist than usual, and more arm work, while the champion rightly insists strongly that the ball should be hit dead from the centre. Most people make a bungle of their slicing through being obsessed with the idea that the face of the club must be drawn across the ball, trying to draw it so, and hitting often enough with the toe. For the pull do the exact opposite to the slice, says the most practical of pros. He calls for a square stance with the ball up along to the right, a flat swing, much body twist, the right shoulder kept well up, and the right hand turned round a little towards the under side of the handle shaft, contrary to some other eminent person's advice. There is no practice so good just now as that for half an hour with a dozen balls at a green 130 yards away, guarded by a cross bunker nearly—but not quite—all the way across, when a wind is blowing nearly at right angles to your line but just a shade more in your favour than that. It is impossible not to learn something good. Inevitably you find something out about yourself.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AS GOLFER.

ANOTHER SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGE PICTURE TRAGEDY.

A recent issue o f"Golf Illustrated," gives a clever pictorial representation of a suffragette outrage perpetrated on the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

As is well known, Mr. Lloyd George is a very keen golfer. He takes his play as seriously as he takes his politics, and enjoys a keen fight on the golf links with as much zest as he does a contest on the political battlefield.

Mr. Ambrose's sketches foreshadow a tragedy which is not beyond the resources of the militant suffragettes. The militant disguises herself as a caddie, and gets engaged to serve Mr. Lloyd George. An inopportune sneeze makes him duff his drive for the second hole, and various mishaps occur to him, involving the loss of every hole until the tenth is reached, when his opponent, who is obviously Sir George Riddell, finds himself in the unfortunate position of having to play two more. The suffragette caddie, however, is equal to the occasion, and sees that Sir George's ball hits her, thus involving the loss of the hole to the Chancellor. Finally the Chancellor is ignominiously defeated by ten down and eight to play, and is seen transferring a coin to his opponent, conveying the suggestion that the Chancellor has been betting on his prowess on the links. This is quite contrary to his inclination and custom, although he has been known to collect occasional golf balls as rewards of merit.

BOMBAY PARSEE GYMKHANA.

CRICKET FIXTURES FOR 1913.

Day.	Date.	Clubs.	Ground.
	June		
Sat.	14th	St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.	ParseeGym.
,,	21st	Elphinstone College Gymkhana.	Parsee Gym.
,,	28th	Islam Gymkhana.	Parsee Gym.
	July		
,,	5th	Hindoo Gym.	Hindoo Gym.
,,	12th	G. I. P. Ry. (A Team) C. Club	Parsee Gym.
,,	19th	Wilson College Gymkhana	Parsee Gym.
,,	26th	Manomedan Cricket Club.	Parsee Gym.
	Aug.		
,,	2nd	HindooGymkhana (Return)	Parsee Gym.
,,	9th	Elphinstone Cricket Club.	Parsee Gym.
,,	*16th	Bombay Gym.	Bombay Gym.
,,	23rd	Islam Gymkhana (Return)	Islam Gym.
,,	30th	Bombay Gymkhana (Return)	Parsee Gym.
	Sept.		
Mon. Tue. Wed.	1st 2nd *3rd	Parsees vs. Presidency	Poona Gym.
		QUADRANGULAR MATCHES.	
Mon. Tue. Wed.	8th 9th 10th	Parsees vs. Mahomedans	Bombay Gym.
Thu. Fri. Sat.	*11th *12th 13th	Presidency vs Hindus	Bombay Gym.
Mon. Tue. Wed.	15th 16th *17th	The winners of the above matches.	Bombay Gym.

* Holidays.
Saturday Matches commence at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

RED TAPE AS KNOWN IN FRANCE.

A remarkable story of what official red tape can accomplish comes from a seaport in Brittany. It appears that the sanitary department had an old plug for stopping up pipes which had become useless through age. The chief of the department accordingly applied to the Minister through the official channels for permission to incur the necessary expense to replace the plug.

The Minister after long reflection asked if the plug really couldn't be used a little more, and three witnesses had to certify in writing that it couldn't. Finally the Minister notified the department, still through the official channels with all the usual delays, that a new plug might be bought.

Then the question of what to do with the old one arose. The chief of the department, through the official channels, asked if he might give it to the port authorities to be sold for the benefit of the fishermen. After thinking it over the Minister said it could be done, but the port authorities refused the present on the ground that it was not worth the cost of accepting it.

It was then necesary to inform the Minister by an official memorandum signed by the two chiefs of the refusal, and to ask permission to burn the old plug. But the Minister's ideas of economy revolted against the sacrifice. Couldn't it be used for something else? he asked—through the official channels. Two experts were then engaged to certify that the unhappy stopper was good for nothing at all. Only then did the Minister authorise the destruction of the implement, on condition that the chief sent an official certificate of its destruction.

REMARKABLE WALKING.

DEAD HEAT IN 7 MILES CHAMPIONSHIP.

There were some fine performances in the seven-miles walking and ten-miles running championships of the Amateur Athletic Association at Stamford Bridge grounds on Saturday, the 19th April. The 3,000 spectators witnessed an unprecedented occurrence in the walking event, where the result was a dead-heat between the holder, R. Bridge, of the Lancashire Walking Club, and H. V. L. Ross (Uxbridge and West Middlesex A.C.), the London to Brighton record holder and two-miles walking champion of 1911. When the then leader, Bridge, entered the last lap he held an advantage of about twenty yards, but Ross never relaxed his efforts and, spurting at a great pace, got within six yards of Bridge at the bottom of the last straight. Going along at his hardest, he drew level in the last stride. The judges declared it a dead-heat, and the two men, therefore, became joint holders of the championship. The time for seven miles was 52min. 8 2-sec.—the third fastest in the history of the event, which dates from the year 1866, only 2-5sec. slower than the time in which G. E. Larner won in 1911 and 31 2-5sec. slower than E. J. Webb's best championship performance of 51min. 37secs. in 1910. J. J. Lynch, of the Polytechnic Harriers, was third on Saturday in 53min. 19sec.

Although not so exciting as the walk, the ten-miles running championship provided plenty of interesting features. It was known before the start that, owing to an accident in the recent international cross-country championship in Paris, W. Scott, of the Broughton Harriers, who won last year in 52min. 35sec. and the year before in 52min. 26 2-5 sec. would not defend his title. With Sergeant F. J. O'Neill, of the Connaught Rangers (winner in 1910 after a neck-and-neck race with Scott), E. Glover (Hallamshire Harriers), Northern Countries and National cross-country champion; G. W Hutson (Surrey A.C.), four-miles flat champion; H. D. Baldwin (Midland Counties champion), G. C. L. Wallach (Scottish champion), and W. J. Tucker (Southern Counties cross-country champion) in the field, however, it was generally agreed that a great contest would be seen and fast times would be accomplished. Glover moved grandly all through, running his first mile in 4min. 44 4-5sec., two miles in 9min. 50 1-5sec., five miles in 25min. 26 2-5sec., and he eventually scored an easy win in 51min. 56 4-5sec. O'Neill, Wallach, and Hutson all retired before six miles had been covered. Twenty-one competitors completed the journey under an hour, nine of them beating the standard time of 56min. 30sec. and six others winning small bronze medals by beating 58min. H. D. Baldwin (Derby and County H.) was second, and W. J. Tucker (Reading A.C.) third—the same position as Tucker occupied in last year's race.

"WHEN IS A SLAVE NOT A SLAVE?"

MR. ST. LOE STRACHEY ON THE ANSWER.

Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, editor of the "Spectator," speaking at the annual general meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society at Westminster Palace Hotel, says the "Daily Telegraph" made a strong attack on the Foreign Office for its recent conduct in connection with Portuguese slavery in West Africa.

"At the beginning of the year," said Mr. Strachey, "the Foreign Office issued a White Book which in effect, if not in name, is a defence of the conditions of slavery existing on the cocoa islands of San Thome and Principe and on the mainland of Angola.

"Contrary to all that has been said and done in the last ten or fifteen years, the Foreign Office asserts that there is no such thing as slavery in Portuguese West Africa, but merely a condition of 'free indentured labour.' If the matter were not fraught with such terrible consequences for some half a million human beings, there would be something almost comic in the clumsy efforts of our Foreign Office to adopt the Portuguese view of slavery, the view that you can change a thing by changing its name.

"There seems indeed to hover over the White Book a sort of hideous, burlesque conundrum, such as, 'When is a slave not a slave? 'When you call him a servical.' In effect. our Foreign Office tells us that the Portuguese Government and planters have worked a miracle, and by calling slaves 'servicals' have struck the shackles from their necks and made them free."

Mr. W. E. Hardenburg also told the story of his discovery of the Putumayo atrocities.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Mantua with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta of Karachi will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (12, Hornby Road, Fort) this (Tuesday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Objects of the Theosophical Society". The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

Don't *worry about your constipation.. Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price.*

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

MISS GEORGIE CORLASS OPENS HER SEASON.

Last night those of the Bombay public who were present at the Excelsior Cinema thoroughly enjoyed the performance given by Miss Georgie Corlass and Mr. Harry Quiningborough, a comedian of distinct ability, who is not as is his stage companion, Miss Corlass, already well-known to the city play goers. Miss Corlass was of course established in the favour of the audience before her appearance, and Mr. Quiningborough soon satisfied his hearers' expectance by quaintly, although not in an especially original manner, keeping them laughing.

Mr. Hary Quiningborough first appeared and sang an amusing song descriptive of the reluctance with which a woman leaves a shop after having once entered it. The chorus was catchy and well executed, and was productive of an encore entitled "The wonderful Wink" which thoroughly amused the house.

Miss Georgie Corlass, who was greeted with loud applause on her appearance, immediately gained the sympathy of the house by giving "Hitchy-Coo" which has been so popular in England recently. Although subjected to some disconcerting interruptions, Miss Corlass continued her song and gained an insistent encore the subject of which was a tale of Mary Arm's experiences in Japan and her desire to see one of her own countrymen again. This song was so appreciated that Miss Corlass consented to sing for a third time and told the house all about the now famous "Gaby Glide" vocally and by gesture. The "Gaby Glide" is not graceful, so we will not call it a dance.

The last turn was a duet on the old theme "Excelsior" relative to a motor car smash. The originality of the new rendering was well received, and the singing of Miss Corlass was greatly appreciated another loud encore being demanded. This the two responded to by singing a solace to a broken hearted lover of which the keynote was the time hofoured phrase "Nil Desperandum." Here again Miss Corlass's voice was well backed by Mr. Quiningborough who, although he does not pose as a singer, has the experience which makes up for much.

The appearances of Miss Corlass and Mr. Quiningborough were separated by a series of films on subjects of topical and dramatic interest which we have already mentioned in our columns. We are sure that tonight's entertainment will draw another large house as both Miss Corlass and Mr. Quiningborough are billed to appear.

ANOTHER RAMAYANA STORY.

TO-NIGHT AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

The Sri Krishna Manoranjitha Nataka Sabha will give a rendering of another Ramayana story, although it is not in Valmiki. When the war in Lanka was nearing its end and Ravana knew he was a beaten man and that nothing could save him from destruction at the hands of Rama, he appealed to his cousin Mayil Ravana to spirit away Rama and his brother Lakshima and somehow dispose of them. Hanuman, who has been apprised of the plot and was mounting guard over the two brothers, was cleverly eluded by Mayil Ravana, who comes disguised as Vibishana, Ravana's brother and Rama's ally, and removes the two brothers. The rest of the story mainly concerns the efforts made by Hanuman to trace the whereabouts of the brothers and his heroic rescue of them. It is a very fine Puranic story and should afford Anjinaya Govinda Swami, who plays the role of Hanuman, plenty of opportunities for displaying his peculiar histrionic abilities.

Anjinaya Govinda Swami will be presented with a gold medal by the South Indian community in Bombay to mark their appreciation of his personation of a very difficult part. It is believed that this will be the last performance the company will be giving in Bombay and all lovers of the Purana and of South Indian music would do well not to miss the opportunity of going to the Empire Theatre to-night.

CUPID'S 'VARSITY.

TURNING MATRIMONY INTO A SCIENCE.

A high school for matrimonial sciences has been founded in Munich by Professor Dr. Walter Hassall.

Dr Hassall hopes that within a month's time the academy will number 500 students of both sexes. These, on completing their course, will be awarded diplomas as teachers of love, and will be expected to travel the length and breadth of Germany in order to make an active propaganda in favour of marriage.

The curriculum at the high school will include lectures by specialists on the dangers of flirtation and the beauties of "all-sacrificing love."

Special courses will be held, at which, says the "Express" correspondent, the ideals of love will be instilled into the souls of rebellious subjects; while the problem of preventing the flight of love after the disillusionment of matrimony will receive great attehtion.

POLICE TORTURE IN INDIA.

ADMISSIBILITY OF CONFESSIONS.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary of State for India, in mail week when the present scheme for a revision of the Criminal Code was submitted by the Government of India to the local Councils' whether all the replies from those Councils had yet been received; whether the scheme contains any proposal for the stopping of the practice of torture by the Police by providing that confessions should not be admissible in evidence unless made in open Court before the Judge trying the case?

Mr. Montagu: A comprehensive amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code has been under consideration for some years. In July, 1911, the Government of India addressed the local Governments, no the local Councils, on the subject of recording confessions and they hope to submit their recommendations to the Secretary of State before long. I would remind my hon. friend that efforts have been made in many ways to stop maltreatment by the Police, and that this object could not be secured entirely by the amendment of the law which he suggests, Nevertheless, I am confident that any suggestion which will help in putting an end to or even decreasing the number of these cases will be considered and is being considered most carefully for the fact that they are rare and becoming rarer does not make them less horrible.

Mr. Morrell asked if the hon. member could say when this enquiry was likely to be completed?

Mr. Montagu replied that the latest information was that the answers of local Governments had been received and that the Government of India was considering them. He hoped it would not be long.

Mr. Morrell also asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he can state the number of cases in the last six years, in which police officers in India have been found guilty of torturing and ill-treating persons in their charge with a view to extorting a confession of crime, and in how many of these cases the victims have died as a result of the torture?

Mr. Montagu: I gave the House a little more than a year ago the results of an elaborate statistical inquiry, covering the six years previous. If my friend wishes it I will ask the Government of India if they can supply information. But these inquiries are very onerous. It is difficult to get useful information of very recent cases. Appeals may be pending and I prefer to wait until a comparable period has elapsed.

Mr. Morrell asked whether the enquiry he made the other day was correct namely that in the last five or six years there had been 37 cases and that eight persons in one had died from torture?

Mr. Montagu said he believed the figures were 57 up to the end of 1910.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

PERIL FROM SMOKING AND RICH GRAVY.

Lecturing at Vienna on arteriosclerosis, which he termed the Damocles sword suspended over the heads of all of us, Privy Councillor Professor Adolf von Struempell, the eminent physician and physiologist, gave some valuable suggestions as to how this dread disease might be avoided.

Most important it is, he said, to begin in time and carefully refrain from everything known to be injurious to the arterial system, such as overphysical strain, free indulgence in rich foods, alcohol and tobacco, especially the latter.

For whilst it was difficult to tell precisely what ill-effects alcohol exerted on the blood cells, it was plainly evident that nicotine was much more injurious. With arterio-sclerosis patients from the Orient, where immoderate cigarette smoking prevails, nicotine was the chief criminal.

As for tea and coffee, there was much less to be said. Strong black coffee certainly did produce nervous affections of the heart, but it had little effect upon the arteries, and tea was injurious only in isolated cases.

With regard to meat, doctors were right when they spoke of its injurious effects, but, after all, perhaps it was more the rich sauces and gravies accompanying it which did the mischief. The idea that so-called white meats were less harmful than dark meats was also probably only true in regard to the different ways of preparing and cooking them.

Professor von Struempell says that arterio-sclerosis is the consequence of the wearing out of the arteries, and cannot be put down to any one cause. It is the united result of the manifold injuries the body sustains during its life.

AGED AYAH'S HEROISM.

AN ACCIDENT OCCURRED IN CALCUTTA AT THE JUNCTION OF FREE SCHOOL STREET AND PARK STREET DURING THE STORM ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN WHICH A CYCLIST KNOCKED DOWN A LITTLE GIRL, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HER PLUCKY OLD AYAH. THE AYAH SEEING THAT A GHARRY WHICH WAS CLOSELY FOLLOWING THE BICYCLE WOULD RUN OVER THE CHILD, BRAVELY THREW HERSELF ON TO THE CHILD AND PUSHED IT OUT OF DANGER, WHILE SHE HERSELF WAS RUN OVER AND SUSTAINED A FRACTURE OF THE LEFT ARM. THE OLD WOMAN GAVE HER NAME TO THE SURGEON AT THE CHANDNEY HOSPITAL AS RUKMIN AYAH AND STATED THAT SHE WAS EMPLOYED IN FREE SCHOOL STREET.

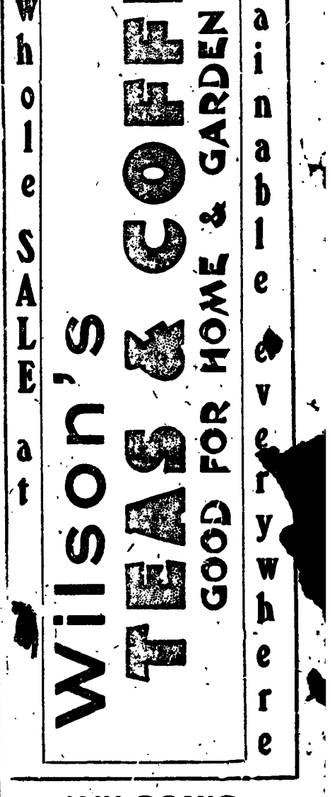
TIMELY HAIR TONIC.

Now is the time to use Kaminia Oil, the best hair tonic. Its use will insure you a clean scalp, and healthy growing hair. The spring time is the hair growing time, as it is the growing time for all things. Hair that gets a good start in the spring when the blood is coursing in every part of the system, stands a fair chance to pass through the scalp-sweating summer season without dandruff.

Kaminia Oil insures summer hair health by making the hair healthy in the spring time. A most efficacious oil for hair dressing and daintily perfumed.

Re. 1-0-0 per bottle V.P. extra.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 C, Juma Musjid,
BOMBAY.
169



WILSON'S
TEA AND COFFEE DEPOT.
90-92, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ARTISTIC MOSAIC WORK IN BROKEN TILES OR CHINA. PATTERNS MADE ACCORDING TO DESIGN
GULAMALI GULAMHUSEIN
21 BANK STREET FORT BOMBAY
ESTAB

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvet, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

TO THE UNKNOWN ARCTIC

Mr. Stefansson's New Quest

Mr. Stefansson, the leader of the Canadian Expedition into the uncharted area of the Arctic, sailed on April 19 by the American line steamer St. Paul from Southampton for New York.

A day or two before his departure he set forth his plans to a representative of "The Daily Chronicle." The expedition is to sail under the British flag, and Mr. Stefansson, who is a citizen of the United States, explained in the course of the interview how this came about.

When I came back last fall (he said) I had the choice between what was apparently a very profitable lecture tour—because the discovery of the blond Eskimo had excited great interest—and the organisation of a new expedition. I had no hesitation in deciding not to lecture, but to devote all my energies to putting into shape the results of the last expedition.

That was primarily on account of the Eskimo, because it is exceedingly important from every scientific point of view to study them right away before they get contaminated by civilisation. That is the one thing that is sure to kill them off. It has been the history of civilisation as regards the Eskimo in Alaska and the Mackenzie River region, and there is no reason to think that it will be different on Victoria Island.

For instance, the first epidemic of measles which attacks them would be sure to carry off half the people. And another thing—their folklore, art, language, customs—everything that they are and have, will begin to change and the scientist wants to study these things before they change, because in a way they are the most primitive people in the world. More than half of the tribes I visited had never seen a white man before; neither they nor their ancestors.

EUROPEAN BLOOD.

Out of the eight hundred or nine hundred of the so-called "blond Eskimo" whom we saw there are only about a dozen who would pass for Europeans in England, though there are a number of others who look as if they had some European blood in them.

With this idea in my mind I started looking about for financial support. The first to come forward with offers of assistance was the National Geographical Society of Washington. They gave me £5,000. Then the American Museum of Natural History in New York also promised a similar sum, and some personal friends of mine subscribed £1,000. But I still needed about £5,000 more for the equipment of the expedition. So I went to Ottawa, with the idea of interesting the Canadian Government in the undertaking. My original purpose was to ask the Government for about £1,000 because my last expedition had been carried out jointly under the auspices of the American Museum in New York and the Geographical Survey of Canada.

When I put the matter before Mr. Borden he said: "You have been engaged for five years in exploring our territory and in adding to our knowledge of our own country, and now you propose to go out again to continue that work and to add still further to our information, even possibly to extend the bounds of the Empire by the discovery of new lands. I do not think it would be dignified that Canada should shirk supporting a project of that kind. I will say at once that I should like to give you the £5,000 that you need, but I should much prefer that the Government should defray the entire expenses of the expedition, and that it should become a British one."

MR. BORDEN'S WISH.

I told him that that was a proposition which I could not make to the Canadian Government because I was under certain obligations to my American supporters. But I added that, if the Government would make the proposition to me I would consider it.

We left the matter at that, and I went back to New York. That was on a Friday, and on the following Monday—February 10—I got a telegram from the Minister of the Interior of Canada, Mr. W. J. Roche, which said: "The Canadian Government will pay the entire expenses of your expedition if you will sail under the British flag." I was later in a position to accept the offer of the Canadian Government, and I accordingly did so.

The undertaking of the Government was that they took over a completely formulated expedition. It remains the same as it was before except that it will be under the British flag.

And it also means that if we should happen to discover any new land it will be a part of the British Empire by right of discovery. That would not have been so if the expedition as originally projected had been jointly supported by American and Canadian funds.

The unexplored area lying north of Eastern Asia, north of Alaska and north of Western Canada is considerably over a million square miles in extent. We do not know whether it be all water or partly land and partly water. But at any rate there is room within this area for an undiscovered land as large as Greenland.

Theories differ as to whether there is or is not land there. Dr. Nansen and some others believe that all the lands there are in the Northern Hemisphere have already been discovered, and that a deep and unobstructed Polar ocean occupies this vast unexplored space.

Diametrically opposed to this theory is another, the chief exponents of which are Dr. R. A. Harris, of the United States Coast and Geological Survey, and General A. W. Greely, the well-known Arctic explorer. Dr. Harris feels so sure of the existence of land that he has gone the length of publishing a map upon which outlines of the "undiscovered continent" are plotted with some detail.

IS THERE LAND?

It would not be true to say that our expedition goes out for the purpose of discovering this land. From a scientific point of view it goes to ascertain what there is in the unexplored region, and to try to wipe off as large a portion as possible of the last remaining and the only large white area on the map of the northern hemisphere.

It is in fact the last chance of adding to dominions of any country by the ancient and still recognised right of discovery.

The vessel I have bought for the expedition is the Karluk, barquentine rigged, of 247 tons net, with auxiliary steam. She is an old whaler, a very good sailer—she has been plying in the Beaufort Sea for the last 15 years.

She can carry coal sufficient for a two years' voyage. The sailing master is Capt. Theodore Pedersen, an American of Danish descent.

Dr. R. M. Anderson, Ph.D., is the zoologist. We were together on the last expedition, and he will be second in command on this occasion. About 36 years of age, he is an American by birth, and was born in Iowa, but his father was a Swede, and his mother a Norwegian. He and I were class mates in the State University of Iowa, and graduated together in 1903.

On the last expedition he brought back something like 2,000 zoological specimens, making the finest collection ever brought out of the Arctic, including 17 perfect specimens of the Barren Ground grizzly bear (ursus arctos Richardsoni), and a new allied species, as well as two skulls. This animal is the rarest of all large carnivorous animals in scientific museums.

His chief assistant, Fritz Johansen, is a Dane, and was a member of the Erichsen East Greenland expedition. He will carry forward investigations in invertebrate zoology, and will study fishes and water life generally. Since I have been in England, I have engaged Mr. James Murray, who was with Sir Ernest Shackleton, and Mr. H. Beuchat, a distinguished French anthropologist. The other members of the staff will be Canadians.

The crew, of about 12, will all be picked men.

KAISER'S THEATRES.

The Kaiser shows his belief in the system of national theatres by contributing lavishly towards their support. As King of Prussia, William II. is the owner of the "Konigliche Schauspiele," of which there are six, three in Berlin and one each at Wiesbaden, Cassel and Hanover. The Prussian Ministry of the Interior sets aside yearly £125,000 for the Royal theatres in Berlin alone, which sum is made up to £147,500 out of the Privy Purse.

Even so however, there is generally an annual deficit of above £15,000, and this the Emperor makes good as well. His Imperial Majesty takes most interest in the Berlin Opera House, which is but a stone's throw from the Castle, so that he can easily run in and conduct rehearsals. It is entirely owing to his efforts that the productions here have attained their present pitch of perfection in everything that concerns mounting.

DR. KARL LIEBKNECHT.

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht is at present a European celebrity, but had the memory of the public not been so unpardonably short he would have enjoyed European fame long ago (says a writer in the "Daily News and Leader"). It was in 1904 that he first came under the blaze of notoriety as the counsel for defence in the famous "conspiracy" trial of German Socialists charged at Konigsberg with assisting Russian revolutionists living abroad in transporting over the frontier seditious literature and rendering them other services of a similar kind. Young barrister as he then was, Karl Liebknecht undertook the defence of the accused, and succeeded in turning the trial into one huge political indictment of the Prusso-German regime. It was a piece of political agitation of the highest order, and it was carried out in a way that made the name of Liebknecht famous in the most distant corners of the German Empire. The Prussian reaction was simply stripped naked before the eyes of the whole world, and shown in all its unloveliness to the thousands and thousands of spectators who had still been ignorantly admiring its brilliant exterior. That single trial must have brought to the ranks of the opposition innumerable recruits from quarters hitherto untouched by political propaganda.

SUFFRAGIST AND ANTI-MILITARIST.

It was, perhaps, this trial which induced Herr Liebknecht to become, so to speak, the champion enemy of the Prussian regime, and of all that it connotes—Junkerdom, militarism, Hohenzollern autocracy, and so forth. An excellent speaker, though not an orator, with a temperament full of enthusiasm and fire, highly educated and well-read, though far from being a theorist and "philosopher," as so many highly educated Germans are, Herr Liebknecht threw himself now into an agitation against the military caste, and soon became the foremost leader in the campaign for the conquest of universal suffrage to the Prussian Landtag—that bulwark of Prussian domination in Germany.

His anti-militarist agitation had for its special object to educate the youth of the working class in the spirit of peace and internationalism; but he also went so far as to suggest propaganda in the barracks and among the army generally, after the manner of the French anti-militarists, for which, however, he never gained the sympathy of his fellow-Socialists. With regard to the Prussian franchise, he was one of the first (sharing in this respect the honour with Herr Bernstein, his antipode in the party) to urge the ultimate application of the general strike as a means of compelling the Prussian Government to abandon "the most wretched of all electoral laws," as it was called once by Bismarck (who, of course, could not have foreseen the Russian electoral law), and to extend the Reichstag franchise to Prussia.

FROM PRISON TO REICHSTAG.

The two lines of agitation ultimately converged for him in a curious manner, one leading to his being convicted of "seditious" propaganda and sentenced to eighteen months' confinement in a fortress, and the other resulting in his being returned at the elections of 1908 to the Prussian Landtag as one of a small group of Socialists who entered those sacred precincts for the first time in Prussian history.

This, again, made him a celebrity for the time being in his fatherland, but a still greater sensation was to come in January, 1912, when he was elected to the Reichstag for the Prussian Royal borough, the Potsdam constituency, where the Court and military naturally constitute the greatest social forces. This was a resounding "box in the ear" for the ruling clique on the part of the electors, who evidently delighted in seeing the most implacable enemy of the Prussian monarchist and military regime, and one who had but recently "done" imprisonment for high treason, to act as spokesman for the foremost constituency in Prussia. Since that time Herr Liebknecht has more than ever loomed in the eyes of the public as an emblem or symbol of the revolt of the democracy against the reactionary powers in the State.

A STURDY FIGHTER.

And now, by his revelations in the Reichstag, Herr Liebknecht has dealt the same powers another and not less sensational blow. The Prussian reaction likes to play the part alloted to it by Frederick the Great of a "rocher de bronze," on which no attacks, however spirited, can produce the slightest impression. It simply waves with its hand and disdainfully says: "It does not matter." But students of German life know that it does matter. The "rock" continues to stand, but its foundations are becoming undermined, and one day it may topple over, the whole weight of it, at one blow. And Herr Liebknecht knows it, and does his work with a gusto, just as his father, the great Wilhelm Liebknecht, did it in *his* days, after *his* manner.

There is, indeed, a great similarity, in spite of external differences, between these two men, father and son. Old Wilhelm was the type of a cultured German, full of ideas, full of kindness, deliberate, quiet, large-minded, and large-hearted. Young Karl is impetuous, passionate, a man of action, who will often act before he even has time to think. Yet never has a son been a truer image of his father in so far as political ideals and the means of attaining them are concerned. Karl is as devoted a Socialist as his father ever was, and just like the latter, he stands on the extreme "left" of his party, hating all compromise, and firmly believing in the inevitability of a revolution. Unlike his father, he does not excel in the councils of peace, being temperamentally unsuited for chamber work; but, like his father, he is always to be met with in the front ranks of an attacking column. Like his father, too, he is a passionate internationalist, and just a couple of weeks ago he visited Paris, London, and Brussels, holding forth on the necessity of combating the machinations of the militarists in every country, and of preserving the world's peace.

The sports of the children belonging to the Scottish Orphanage, will take place this year as usual, on the arena at Olympia. The date fixed for the above is the 26th of May, and it is to be hoped that all those who have kindly supported the fete in former years will do so on this occasion.

CONDITION OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

STEPS IN THE EMANCIPATION OF THE EASTERN GIRL.

As a result of a conference held at Oxford last September, and attended by over a hundred mistresses and lecturers at British schools and colleges, Miss Eleanor McDougall, Classical Lecturer at Westfield College, Hampstead, and Miss M. E. Roberts, head mistress of Bradford Grammar School for Girls, were asked to undertake an extended tour in India to study the problems and prospects of the education of Indian women.

After an absence of a little over six months, Miss McDougall has returned to England and in mail week gave to a "Daily News" representative some indication of the questions presented to her colleague and herself.

HANDICAP OF KNOWLEDGE.

"In many parts of India," she explained, "there is still the strongest prejudice against education of any kind. A woman loses prestige seriously if she is able to read, and that may materially damage her marriage prospects. The real impulse towards women's education comes from the men. They have become educated themselves, many of them in England, and are demanding educated wives. This is especially true of the professional classes. The difficulty is to get teachers."

Public life, Miss McDougall explained, is as yet entirely closed to women, though in Bombay and other cities there are a few women's clubs, of which Hindu women as well as English are members, and these occasionally pass resolutions on public questions. Lady Sydenham, during Lord Sydenham's governorship, did valuable work in fostering the development of women along these lines.

The only two professions which women have as yet entered are education and medicine—in the latter both as nurses and as physicians or assistant surgeons.

MARRIAGE AT FOURTEEN.

"The ordinary lot of the child," said Miss McDougall, in reply to a question on the point, "is to be betrothed at ten and married at fourteen. After that her whole life may be spent in seclusion, more or less rigid according to the will of her husband and her mother-in-law. Education, of course, means a direct attack on this system. The marriage age is postponed, though in some cases a girl will marry and be allowed to continue her education as before.

"Very few girls, however, go to a high school, and the merest handful to a university. Even the high school girls are sometimes condemned on marriage to the tradtional seclusion of the Hindu wife."

Elementary as are the beginnings of the women's educational movement of India, Miss McDougall has returned optimistic as to its development. The Government officials she has found everywhere wise and sympathetic.

EXAMPLE OF PARSEES.

Parsees everywhere take an enlightened view of the question of the education of their women, and the same is true in a lesser degree of the Brahmo-Samaj and the Arya-Samaj.

Native woman-rulers like the Rance of Bhopal and the Maharanee of Baroda are also more ready to assist than to hinder the movement for the emancipation of the Indian woman.

There are mountains of deep-seated prejudice to be overthrown, but education as it gathers force is bound not merely to brush aside but to destroy permanently the obstacles which now retard it.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

ICED ALEXANDRA SOUP.
FISH A LA SICILIENNE.
ICED GREEN PEA SOUFFLE.
COLD SALTED OX TONGUE.
CHEESE TRIFLES.
MARMALADE PUDDING.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Fish, As. 6. Green Peas, tin, As. 8. Ox tongue, As. 5. Mixed Vegetables, As. 3. Eggs, As. 3. Salad, etc., As. 2. Potatoes, As. 1. Etceteras, As 2. Total—Rs. 2-2-0.

ICED ALEXANDRA SOUP.

This is ordinary well flavoured stock served with tiny quenelles, the size of a pea, made of any meat, and slices of glace cherries. Ice and serve in china cups.

FISH A LA SICILIENNE.

Cook any fish between two plates in a not too hot oven; fillet it neatly and send to table with the following sauce. Make some fish broth from the bones and trimmings of the fish, thicken it with flour and butter cooked together but not browned, and boil in it some green chilli, radishes sliced, pepper, salt and strain. At the last add some lime juice, and garnish with shreds of lime peel and thin slices of radish.

GREEN PEA SOUFFLE.

The fresh peas are very poor just now, so a tin of Edgar's peas will be better for this dish, cooked in a jar in the oven with butter, pepper, salt, mint and lettuce and then rubbed through a sieve. Mix the purdeé with some well flavoured thick white sauce and beat into it two eggs of which the whites and yolks have been whipped separate, with flavouring to taste. Half fill a well buttered mould and serve with this sauce. Take some of the soup stock, thicken it and add to it the yolks of one or two eggs, a lump of butter, the juice of a lime, salt and pepper.

COLD SALTED OX TONGUE.

Let the cook salt the tongue for 2 or 3 hours at most, then cook it in a dekchie in the oven with a large cupful of mixed vegetables and a seer of water, for 3 hours. Make it into a nice shape and set aside to cool, after having glazed it with the liquor in which it was cooked reduced to a jelly, which may be ensured by the addition of a little gelatine as in this hot weather it sometimes will not harden. Set it on the ice and serve with a border of tender lettuce, thin cucumber slices covered with a good mayonnaise and garnished with stars of beetroot.

CHEESE TRIFLES.

Line some patty pans with cheese pastry as made for cheese straws, and bake them. Mix together one tablespoonful of grated cheese, the yolk of one hard boiled egg, cayenne pepper, a drop or two of onion juice and a dessertspoonful of cream or Ideal Milk, and lastly the white of the egg whipped to a stiff forth. Serve cold with a garnish of cress.

MARMALADE PUDDING.

Mix three tablespoonfuls of finely chopped suet with four of bread crumbs and three of marmalade; put it into a basin and add the grated rind of a lime and the juice, two tablespoonfuls of chopped candied peel and lastly one well whipped egg. Put the mixture into a greased mould, cover with greased paper and steam for four hours. Serve with a sherry sauce into which some marmalade has been mixed and which has afterwards been strained.

By the death of Miss Kate Cording, foundress of the Feline Defence League, the cats of London have lost their best friend. Largely at her own expense she collected stray cats—lately to the number of 11,000 annually—and secured for them a speedy and painless death in her Cats' Home at Islington.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

COPYRIGHT IN INDIA TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

CHAPTER XIV.—(*Continued.*)

Marriage—at twenty-one! But then it was all with the idea of freeing himself from the hateful home shackles. He must have been desperate indeed! What a blessing he had never put his plan into execution—why, Veronica might possibly have accepted him!

Of course she was a charming girl—pretty too—and he was not sure that he had treated her over well. But it was too long ago to worry over that, and by now she probably forgotten him altogether—perhaps, even, she was married. He remembered that Dr. Hornby, for one, had been rather sweet in that direction. He had never asked after her in his scanty letters home, nor had her name been mentioned to him.

Anyway she did not understand him. There was only one person in the world who understood him, and that was Ida James.

So he flattered himself, forgetting that whenever Ida and he happened to be together, he was always on his best behaviour. He had been very anxious to eradicate the bad impression that his behaviour that unfortunate night at Chalton had made upon her; there was nothing in the world she feared and despised so much as a drunken man, so she had told him, and, in self-defence, he had assured her that he had never before taken too much to drink and never intended to do so again—it had been an accident due to excitement.

She had believed and forgiven, and Launcelot had been very careful to keep from her any knowledge of the kind of life he had led since he had obtained his freedom. For it was perhaps to be expected from such a nature as his that he should drink freely and to excess.

Ida was too intent, however, upon her own schemes for the reformation of the world in general and women in particular to give much thought to the private life of anyone. Her father, settled in London, had indeed found a wider scope for his peculiar abilities, and by dint of loud talking and steady vituperation of established order, he had contrived to make something of a name for himself; he was in a fair way to become one of the admitted leaders of the labour party. His policy of revolution and grab went down well in Trafalgar Square, and he had not sufficient acumen to realise that he was, in reality only being made use of by more sober minded politicians, who saw in him a cat's-paw to be turned to account.

Launcelot's admiration for Ida was a curious trait of his complex individuality—but not out of harmony with it. At the back of his brain there had always been an ambition to do something out of the common, to get himself talked about—just as the Farfexes were always talked about—and he saw himself accomplishing this by his association, a prospective large landowner, with the extremists of the socialist party.

And so he attended meetings, even spoke at them with some measure of success, and the friendship that had sprung up between himself and Ida James consequently grew apace.

While at Richmond he was under too strict supervision to do much—but it was different when he attained his freedom. He had made no attempt whatever to get in with his own set, and he had few real friends, men or women. All things considered, Ida and the few of her intimates to whom she introduced him were the most passable. And Ida, at least—though she did not know it—exercised a good influence over him morally, for without her it was quite on the cards that he might have sunk far more deeply than he actually had into the slough of dissipation.

And so it came about one day, when his feelings had been worked up to a pitch of enthusiasm at a meeting at which Ida had spoken with more than her usual vehemence and eloquence, that Launcelot gave proof of the sincerity of his congratulations by winding up with an appeal for the hand and heart of the fair propagandist.

"You and I together, Ida!" he exclaimed. "Why, the world would soon be upon our side."

Miss James was not quite so enthusiastic, but it seemed to her that Launcelot, tamed and trained, might prove himself of use to the "cause." He had social position by right of birth, which was a factor, however much one professed to despise it, and one day he would undoubtedly be a very wealthy man. To do Ida justice this latter consideration had no personal weight with her; she was nothing if not sincere, and so Launcelot's riches only counted in her eyes for what they might be worth to the wonderful reforms she had at heart. Besides, as she pointed out, it was more than likely that long before Launcelot should come in for his inheritance landed estates would have been done away with altogether. Such was her firm belief—and she was a genuine enthusiast.

She was also quite sincerely attached to Launcelot, and she admired him for his apparent pluck in throwing in his lot with those who were devoting their energies to undoing and overturning all that his forefathers had set up. She had not the smallest comprehension of his true character—or want of character—and she willing accepted him at his own estimation, which was usually what he wanted, at the moment, to appear in her eyes.

She recognised that he was weak, but she was assured of her own strength—she could mould him; for the rest he was young and good-looking and he had that subtle attraction for women which it was more easy to yield to then to attempt to analyse.

So she accepted him and it was decided that he should write at once to tell his father. Mr. James was away at the time—"agitating" in the provinces—but it was not from that quarter that any opposition was to be expected

When Launcelot got home and the first thrill of requited love had passed over he felt a trifle appalled at the prospect of breaking the news to his father. Any other girl under the sun but Ida James, who had stood up to the fiery-tempered Squire and told him home truth—than which there can be no greater offence! Certainly his fury would know no bounds.

"Well, it can't be helped, so here goes." Launcelot began his letter, but somehow when it came to the point of mentioning Ida James's name—he shirked it. When he reached the end of his epistle the name of his fiancée was still unwritten.

"Better break it gently perhaps—" so he soothed his conscience—"leave the name of the lady for later on. What we want to see first is how the Squire cottons to the idea of matrimony When he's digested that we can make the next move."

Reflection had told Launcelot that it was not at all unlikely that his father, when he learnt the truth, would threaten to cut off all further supplies; and, moreover, not only threaten but act. And this would be extremely awkward, for by now Launcelot had lost faith in his ability to earn his own living and no had also learnt of that clause in his grandfather's will which provided against anticipation of property. So it certainly behoved him to go cautiously.

He had not mentioned this fear to Ida, but the more he thought of it the less he liked it. Ida might be ready to marry him without a penny—he was sure she would—but that would not be fair upon the girl, for she hadn't a penny of her own except what she earned by speaking and organising, and her father was not in the least likely to contribute to her support—especially with an idle husband thrown in who had nothing to offer but future prospects. Besides, lax as he was, Launcelot had the strongest repugnance to any sort of monetary dependence upon a woman.

He comforted himself with the reflection that the Squire was bound to give in. "If he had an ounce of natural affection for me it would be different," he argued bitterly, "he'd fight against Ida then and just summon me home to Chalton. But hating me he'll storm and then give in—just because he'll be glad to be rid of me. And I'll be content with the allowance he makes me now—I won't ask for more."

Launcelot's letter reached the Squire at Chalton and prompted him, since snow lay heavily upon the ground, putting hunting out of the question, to run up to London to talk the matter over with his wife. The latter, with Jessica, had already been installed for several weeks at the house in Queen's Gate which Mr. Holt had leased for the winter season—against his inclinations, but it had been pointed out to him that if Jessica was to make a good match she must see a little more of society than she was likely to meet at Chalton.

Mrs. Holt had, indeed, some one in her mind's eye whom she had decided would do admirably for her daughter. This was the son of Mr. Merridew, the Squire's motoring friend, and as he was working hard for the Diplomatic Service, he could not well get away from London; it was an excellent opportunity for throwing the two young people together. Besides, Mrs. Holt was afraid that a dangerous friendship had been springing up between Jessica and one of the sons of "Parson Hawkins," an altogether ineligible young man, and so it was wise to separate them for a few months.

Launcelot had only paid one or two perfunctory visits to his relations. He seemed to have drifted away from them completely; even Jessica, now very much under the dominion of her mother, regarded him, so it seemed to Launcelot, with eyes of suspicions. No doubt she had had it drummed into her head that he was a bad lot and a disgrace to his family.

And so, leaving Mark at Chalton, Squire Holt came to London and showed Launcelot's letter to his wife.

"I told you what it would be, Agnes," he blustered, "if we left that young fool to himself. The Lord knows what he's been up to now. Picked up with some ballet girl, I expect, or worse. You see he daren't even mention the creature's name or say anything about her. A fine disgrace!"

Mrs. Holt was diplomatic enough to disguise her pleasure. This was really what she had been waiting for, what she had been aiming at all along when she had induced her husband to let Launcelot go his own way. What did it matter to her what became of Launcelot or whom he married so long as he could be persuaded to renounce his inheritance? That was the vital point—that Mark should step into his brother's shoes—that there should no longer be any doubt as to his right to the position which, for the last five years, he had held without dispute.

Launcelot must buy his father's consent to his union with this girl—whomsoever she might be—and Mrs. Holt had her suspicions—then everyone, including Launcelot himself, would be satisfied.

As for the disgrace, if John was reasonable and did not make a fuss, there would not be any at all. Launcelot had already dropped out of the family circle, he was practically forgotten at Chalton. Mark was the recognised heir, and so all John had to do was to pay Launcelot off and be quit of any future obligation.

So argued Mrs. Holt, confident now of her safety in doing so. She did not guess the true reason for her husband's aversion to his elder son, but it was sufficient for her purpose that the aversion existed. Paternal affection she had long since recognised as a negligible quality, the Holt sense of duty and adherence to tradition had been far more difficult to combat.

There was, however, another Holt characteristic which the good lady had not taken into account but which was to prove itself a powerful factor in the case. The most carefully laid scheme may go to pieces before the trifle that is disregarded for its apparent insignificance.

"We mustn't quarrel with Launcelot, John. The best plan will be to send for him and put the case reasonably before him. Tell him he may do as he pleases as long as he will sign a formal deed handing over the succession to Mark. The lawyers will see that the papers are properly drawn up. As for what you must give Launcelot—well, you'll have to give the best terms you can. I expect you'll find him as eager for a settlement as yourself," added the cautious lady, "so I wouldn't name too large a sum if I were you. You can always go up upon your original offer, you know, and you can't go down."

A cautiously worded letter was accordingly sent to Launcelot, asking him to dine at Queen's Gate on the following night "for the purpose of talking over his engagement and other matters with his father."

And so it happened, upon that stormy night of January, when a biting East wind droye the snow into drifts at the sides of the streets, when every hour brought a fresh blizzard, rougher and more penetrating than the last, that Launcelot Holt stepped out of his taxi-cab at the door of his father's London residence.

He was about ten minutes late and he knew that no excuse as to the weather would count with him for grace. The long row of houses looked grim and repellent; that before which he stood was particularly gloomy and uninspiring. The curtains were closely drawn and not a single glint of light escaped through any crevice or corner.

Launcelot shivered, his fur coat tightly wrapped about him, as he stood there under the portico waiting for the bell to be answered. What a number of porticoes, exactly similar, there were to either side of him—long rows of them, and they all suggested dullness, solidity and respectability—how he hated the very sound of those words! What a good thing it was that Ida had nothing of the conventional about her—that she wasn't a society young lady!

Houses, outside and in, reflect the character of their owners—so Launcelot was telling himself. It was quite natural that Squire Holt, seeking a London residence for his wife and daughter, should have fixed upon Queen's Gate, for dullness, solidity and respectability were the qualities that the Holts from time immemorial had esteemed highest in their womankind. Squire John, after his own matrimonial lapse, had conscientiously reverted to the principles of his race. Had he been taking a house on his own account it might have borne some trace of his bluff geniality—but then he would never have taken a house in London on his own account, so that was out of the question.

Launcelot thought with a sigh of his cheerful chambers and studio in Bloomsbury. Why, there wasn't a single brick in the whole structure that didn't somehow reflect the love of life. And it was the same throughout the street. Nobody there worried particularly about pulling the curtains, and there were queer little shops sandwiched in among the houses, and a public-house at the corner close to where Launcelot lived. Fancy a public-house anywhere near the Holt family residence! Why, Agnes Holt, respectability personified, would have been shocked of her life, while the Squire would have concurred for form's sake. He was a hard drinker, like his forefathers before him, but preferred to do his drinking at his own table and under his own roof.

A fresh blizzard was getting up. Launcelot reached out his hand to ring the bell a second time when the door was opened by a portly butler who wore a flurried look. At the same moment Launcelot caught the sound of his father's voice roaring stentoriously from the top of the stairs.

"Why doesn't the fool of a butler of yours open the door? It must be five minutes since I heard the bell ring, and we're over a quarter of an hour late already. Damn these London servants—that's what I say."

Launcelot stepped into the hall and handed over his hat and coat, with a sympathetic glance at the offending butler. He knew his father's way with servants.

"An auspicious opening," he muttered to himself. "The storm's found its way into the house. Well, here goes to face it."

(*To be Continued To-morrow.*)

A Melbourne motor-car knocked a man over the other day. A crowd gathered around and made hostile comments. The chauffeur turned towards them and remarked: "That's always the way—abusing a bloke because he happens to hit somebody, and never giving him any credit for the people he misses." Pedestrians must try to adjust themselves to that professional view-point.

A £1000 anonymous gift for sending Religious Tract Society literature out to China, provided a similar sum is obtained from some other source, was announced at a crowded meeting of the society at the Queen's Hall.

Digitized by Google
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

The Leading Motor House of Asia:

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,

YORK BUILDINGS,

Hornby Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Branches and Agencies all over India.

Printed and published by ALBERT JAMES BUCKLE for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.